

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

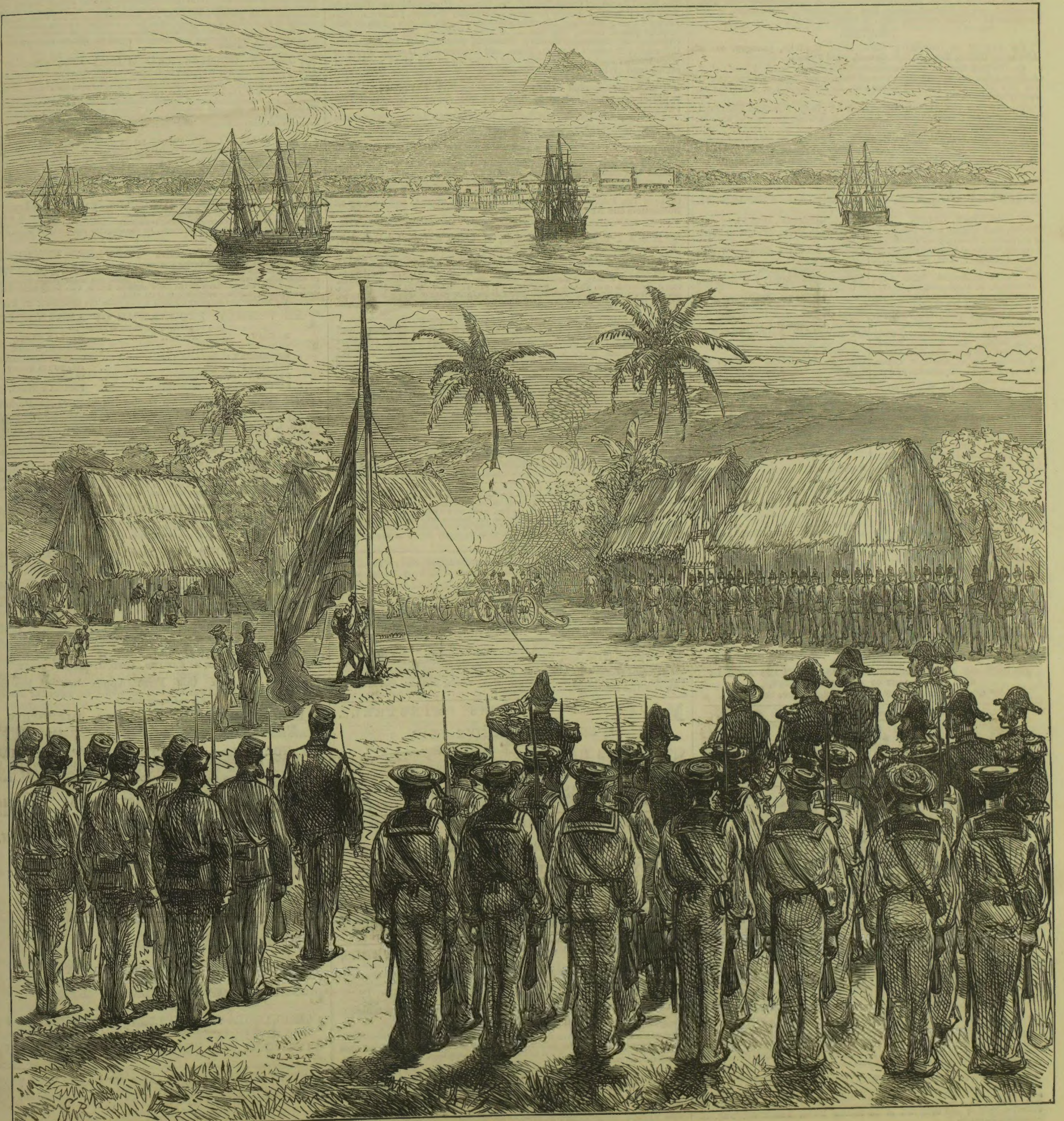


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THE BRITISH FLEET AT SAN JOSÉ, GUATEMALA.

SALUTING THE BRITISH FLAG.







The late Mr. John Stuart Mill wrote a work under the title of "Three Essays on Religion," which is about to be published, and copious extracts from it have been given in the daily newspapers. The subject is considered under three heads—Nature, the Utility of Religion, and Theism. The first and the second, as Mr. Mill's stepdaughter, Miss Taylor, states in the preface, were written between the years 1850 and 1853, while the last was composed after 1870. The author intended to publish the first of the three last year, but the design was cut short by his death.



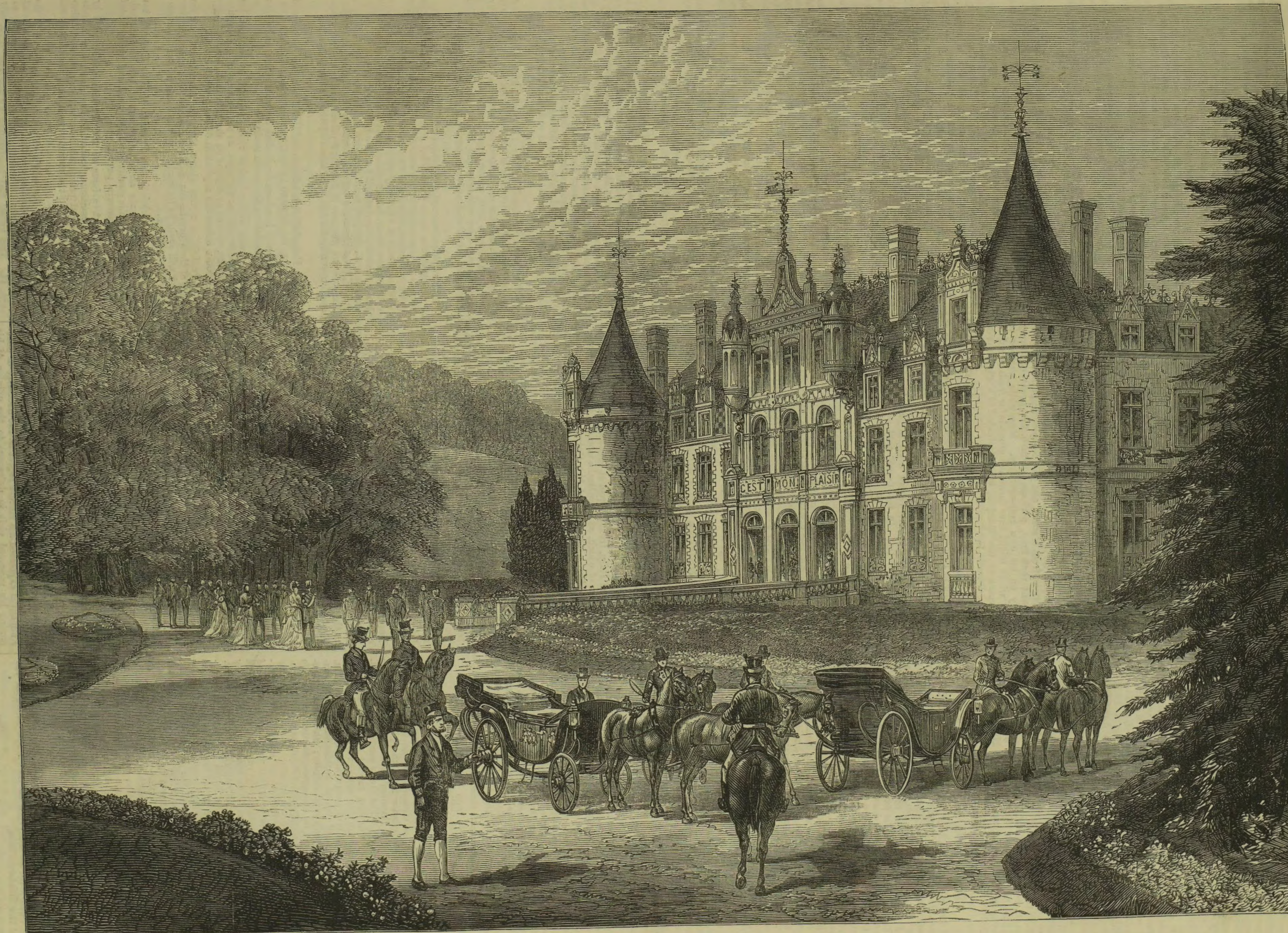


SKETCHES FROM KASHGAR: TAI-FOO-CHEES OF THE AMEER'S ARMY—INDEPENDENT FIRING.



SKETCHES FROM KASHGAR: "CEASE FIRING! SPONGE OUT."





THE DUKE DE LA ROCHEFOUCAULD-BISACCIA'S CHATEAU D'ESCLIMONT, VISITED BY THE PRINCE OF WALES.



## The Extra Supplement.

## THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

The arrival of this illustrious lady, upon an errand of maternal love and care, at the childbirth bedside of her beloved daughter, the young wife of our Queen's second son, is an occasion of great interest to the English people. Her Imperial Majesty, as reported otherwise, reached London from the Continent at eight o'clock in the morning on Thursday week, accompanied by her eldest son, the Imperial Grand Duke Constantine. She was met at Charing-cross station by his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. She has since remained with the Duchess of Edinburgh at Buckingham Palace. The babe was born five or six hours before the arrival of its august grandmother. It is a happiness to know, from the medical bulletins, that all has gone well. But the Empress, whose portrait we now present, claims a few words more from us. Her Imperial Majesty Marie Alexandrovna, wife of his Imperial Majesty Alexander II., is just fifty years of age. She was born Aug. 8, 1824. Her maiden name was Maximiliana Wilhelmina Augusta Sophia Maria, daughter of Ludwig II., Grand Duke of Hesse, and of the Grand Duchess of Hesse, whose father was heir to the Grand Duchy of Baden. Her marriage to the then Grand Duke Alexander of Russia, son and heir to the late Emperor Nicholas I., took place on April 23, 1841. They have six children, one of whom, the Grand Duchess Marie Alexandrovna, born Oct. 17, 1853, married his Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, our Prince Alfred, at the beginning of the present year. The nuptials at St Petersburg, in January, and the arrival of their Royal Highnesses here in March, cannot soon be forgotten.

## THE ARMY OF KASHGAR.

The Mohammedan Turkish ruler of Kashgar and Yarkund, those mountain-girdled provinces of Central Asia which some years since regained their independence by a revolt against the Chinese Empire, maintains an army of his own. It was paraded in the sight of the British envoy, Sir T. Douglas Forsyth, and the officers of his party. The two sketches that furnish our illustrations were drawn by Captain E. F. Chapman, R.E. Our readers will not have forgotten that Yakoub Khan, the Sovereign of this country, has lately assumed the title of Ameer, instead of that of Atalik Ghazeh. Captain Chapman supplies the following notes.

"The armament of the Tunganee and Chinese troops in the service of the Ameer consists of what, in European parlance, would be called a wall piece, but is here known as a taifoo. This is a cumbersome weapon, about 6 ft. long in stock and barrel. The taifoo throws a bullet of no more than 1½ oz.; and, judged by the requirements of modern warfare, appears a ridiculously unwieldy contrivance. Yet, against an enemy not armed with rifled arms, a large number of taifooes, worked as we saw them worked in Kashgar, must be sufficiently formidable. Each of these pieces is served by a detachment of four Tunganee or Chinese, under the command of an andijance, or under-officer, who carries a matchlock or rifle. The charges are made up and are carried in wooden tubes, which are packed in a leather case borne by the spongeman. The plan adopted for resisting the force of recoil is primitive enough, yet seems to be all that is necessary. In the actual working of these pieces the strictest attention is paid to the minutiae of drill, and the positions of the performers are in the highest degree studied.

"Colonel Yule, in his notes to 'Cathay and the Way Thither,' says:—'Thaifu looks like a genuine Chinese title, though I do not find it in the books on China. It is mentioned by the merchant Suleiman (Daifu) as the title of the governor of a first-rate city.' He also refers to the word 'Thaifu' as being the title borne by a Chinese commander-in-chief. It is very probable that these pieces were marked with the stamp of the commander-in-chief at some remote period, and that eventually they received the designation of Thaifus, or Taifooes, as they are now called. All those in use with the troops in Kashgar have the following words engraved on the barrel in Persian—'Taifoo, az Kav Khana i Atalik,' which means, 'Taifoo, from the workshop of the Atalik.'"

## THE CHATEAU OF ESCLIMONT.

The Château of Esclimont is the sumptuous rural palace where the Duc de la Rochefoucauld-Bisaccia, late French Ambassador in London, last week had the honour of entertaining the Prince of Wales. This mansion is situated in the midst of a well-wooded valley at no great distance from the picturesque little bourg of Gallardon, between Rambouillet and Chartres, in the department of Eure-et-Loire. The Duc's estates are of boundless extent, and, besides affording capital pheasant and partridge shooting, the woods are well stocked with deer and wild boars. The château, which is of comparatively recent erection, is a remarkable specimen of ogival architecture, being extremely rich in delicate ornamental details; while the perfection and completeness of all its arrangements combine to make it one of the most splendid seigneurial residences in all France. Its rooms are hung with rare old tapestry, filled with costly furniture and adorned with innumerable and often very precious objects of art, in addition to which there are a couple of picture galleries, one being exclusively reserved to a splendid collection of historical portraits. The apartment occupied by the Prince of Wales is hung with superb Gobelin tapestry, and all the objets de toilette of his Royal Highness's dressing-table are in massive ciselé silver or old Bohemian glass. The Duc de la Rochefoucauld's plate surpasses in value and beauty of design that of the Lynnes and the Rothschilds, and his Sèvres porcelain service, which dates from Louis XVI., is equal to that of the Rohan-Soubises, bought in London a few years ago by Earl Dudley for £8000. The perfection of M. de Bisaccia's equipages is proverbial on that side of the Channel, and the Esclimont stables, it may be mentioned, contain no less than forty horses, the coach-houses being well stocked with brakes, chais-à-bancs, and the like; while, as the château is always full of guests, even an ordinary hunting meet on the Duc's estate assumes the proportions of those held in bygone times at Compiègne. These, however, were far surpassed on the recent occasion during the visit of the Prince of Wales.

Mr. Gladstone has declined a proposal made to him by Mr. Guildford Onslow for an interview at Hawarden Castle on the subject of the Tichborne case.

Mr. Richard Lewis, the energetic and able secretary of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, has brought out a work of considerable interest, entitled the "History of the Life-Boat and its Work," published by Macmillan and Co. In this compact volume the author has brought briefly into one comprehensive view all that relates to the history of the institution of which he is such a valuable officer, and to its famous self-righting life-boat.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

## FRANCE.

(From our Correspondent in Paris.)

Thursday, Oct. 22.

There is a lull in matters diplomatic. The statement made by the Duc Decazes at the meeting of the Permanent Committee, on Thursday last, to the effect that the diplomatic incident that was occupying public attention was far from being so serious as had been supposed, seems to have had a soothing effect both within and without. The official answer to the note handed in by the Marquis de la Vega de Armijo is, of course, in active preparation, but, until it is presented to the representatives of the Spanish Government, the matter must perforce remain *in statu quo*. Most sensible people see this, and have made up their minds to wait patiently for the course of events. However, sundry journals were bound to create excitement if they possibly could, and have accordingly set to work to propagate the most absurd rumours. A statement that the Spanish Ambassador had followed up the presentation of the famous note by a request that the French Government would at once prosecute some provincial newspapers which had commented thereon was the first canard set afloat. Then several enterprising writers proceeded to evolve from their inner consciousness the substance of the reply prepared by the French Foreign Office. Finally, the climax was reached in a widespread statement to the effect that the Marquis de la Vega had acted quite independently of all instructions from Madrid, and had composed and presented the document that may, perhaps, disturb the peace of Europe entirely on his own responsibility. Meanwhile another incident, which might have furnished grounds for fresh complaint on the part of the Marquis, has terminated in a way showing that the French Government is acting sincerely. A Spanish gun-boat chased a blockade-runner of the same nationality, that she had surprised just after landing a cargo of arms at Cape Figuer, into French waters. She demanded the surrender of the offending craft, and, on the local authorities telegraphing to Paris for orders, they were told at once to comply with this demand.

The elections to the vacant seats in the Assembly have passed off quietly. In the department of Seine-et-Oise M. Senard, the Republican candidate, has defeated the Duc de Padoue, the Bonapartist champion, by a large majority. In the Alpes Maritimes the struggle was a closer one; but the result has been the same, M. M. Medecin and Chiris, who may be also considered as having received the support of the Republican voters, having triumphed over M. Roissard and Duranoy. In the Pas de Calais the struggle will have to be renewed. M. Delisse-Engrand, the Bonapartist candidate, heads the poll with 66,810 votes, against 61,576 given to M. Brasse, the Republican, and 17,616 to M. de Ligne, the Legitimist. But, as the law requires that a candidate in order to be elected must receive votes equal to one half the number of electors on the register, plus one, the first two gentlemen will have to fight their battle over again, probably on Sunday week. That M. Delisse will be again successful is a foregone conclusion.

Socially, the event of the week has been the visit of the Prince of Wales.

Marshal MacMahon paid a flying visit to Calais at the beginning of the week, to witness some artillery experiments.

M. Thiers continues to deliver speeches to the French residents in Italian cities.

Two publications have excited some interest. The one is a severe and bitter note in the *Journal Officiel* on Colonel Stoffel's pamphlet, charging him with distorting the evidence given at Marshal Bazaine's trial. The other is a furious diatribe against the King of Italy, from the pen of Monseigneur Dupanloup, the publication of which, at so critical a moment, is to be regretted. Doubtless, the withdrawal of the Orénoque has much to do with the rev. prelate's bitterness. That vessel has arrived at Toulon; and her successor, the Kleber, which is to be stationed on the Corsican coast, has left for her destination.

Another cause for excitement has been found in an operative squabble. M. Faure, the first French singer of the day, has placed his resignation in the hands of the Minister of Fine Arts, being impelled to this step by a question of professional dignity. It seems that M. Halanzier, the director of the Opera, made an engagement with Madame Patti to sing for a few nights prior to her departure for Russia. She would not sing for less than 5000f. a night, and, in consequence, M. Halanzier has doubled the prices of admission on the occasions when she appears. This M. Faure regards as an insult to himself and his fellow-artists, and has resigned accordingly, though there is no doubt the matter will be amicably arranged—after Madame Patti's departure.

The fining of a stationer for exhibiting photographs with Imperialist and Royalist emblems in his windows has excited some comment, as has a duel fought between M. Perin, a deputy of the Left, and M. Gregoria, Bonapartist journalist. Both were slightly wounded, and, as duels are not so frequent as they were under the Empire, both have been talked about to their hearts' content.

A private of the Line, named Roussel, was shot at Vincennes, on Tuesday, for attempting to murder a corporal.

## SPAIN.

There is nothing definite reported this week of war doings. Rumours of dissensions among the Carlists are reiterated. A Madrid telegram says that several Carlist battalions have declared they will only fight under the orders of Dorregaray. The Carlists have burnt the station of St. Guin and fired upon some officials from Saragossa who came to repair a bridge.

Spain has paid the indemnity demanded by Great Britain on account of the execution of British subjects captured with the Virginius; and it is expected that the American claims will be submitted to arbitration.

A treaty of commerce between Spain and San Domingo has been signed by General Concha, Captain-General of Cuba.

## BELGIUM.

A Royal decree has been issued dividing Belgium into two military circumscriptions. The first of these will comprise the provinces of Antwerp and Eastern and Western Flanders; the second Brabant, Hainault, Limbourg, Luxembourg, and Namur. Each province will be subdivided into military districts.

## GERMANY.

Early on Tuesday morning the Emperor William arrived at Berlin. The Crown Prince accompanied his Majesty from Potsdam.

The Emperor has in an autograph letter to King Victor Emmanuel expressed his sincere regret at the necessity of postponing his proposed visit in deference to the opinion of his medical advisers. Circumstances permitting, the Emperor in the same letter announces his visit for certain next spring.

The German Parliament has been convoked for the 29th inst. The Emperor will open the House in person. The principal subjects which will engross the attention of the members during the Session will be the settlement of the Imperial Budget and the consideration of comprehensive bills affecting the administration of justice and the banking system.

Count Arnim's residence at Berlin was again searched on Thursday week, and several unopened chests which he had brought from Paris were seized. While the house of Count Arnim's mother-in-law was being searched on the same day, fire was caused through the carelessness of one of the officials, but not much damage was done by it.

Advices received in New York from San Francisco confirm the news that a German war vessel had levied an indemnity upon the Navigator Islands. The lands in dispute have been seized, it is said, for the benefit of the Germans, and several native houses have been burned.

A second expedition to Central Africa is about to be sent out by the African Society of Berlin. It will be commanded by Captain von Homeyer, and will start in December.

## AUSTRO-HUNGARY.

The Austrian Budget for 1875 has been submitted to the Lower House of the Reichsrath. Its estimated expenditure is 381½ million florins—nearly a million and a half less than last year—but the estimated receipts are only 369½ millions. The deficit, of fully twelve millions, it is proposed to make up by reforms in the system of taxation.

We learn from the *Times'* Hungarian correspondent that the solemn inauguration of the Croatian University was celebrated in Agram on the 19th. It had quite the character of a national festival, as the first South Slavonic High School, and deputations from all parts of the country took part in it.

## RUSSIA.

The Government have (according to the Berlin correspondent of the *Times*) prohibited all Roman Catholic public processions, except in Poland proper. All religious societies of Roman Catholic laymen have been likewise dissolved.

Three expeditions have been dispatched against the Turcomans, for the purpose of restoring order among them, and also with a view to make observations. In Russia itself the disturbances in the Ural have been suppressed, and a large number of persons, some being in official positions, have been arrested at Moscow and on the Volga.

A Berlin telegram in the *Times* says that, according to the new military survey of the Russian empire, the monarchy extends over 400,227 geographical square miles.

The survey of the country between the Amu and the Caspian progresses favourably. Thus far there is every prospect that the construction of a deep ship-canal will be practicable.

## AMERICA.

The son of President Grant was married at Chicago on Tuesday. Many persons of distinction attended.

A monument to the memory of Abraham Lincoln was unveiled, on the 15th, at Springfield, Illinois. President Grant, General Sherman, and Messrs. Forster and Buxton (from England), were present. The attendance is estimated at 25,000.

Indiana has returned a Democratic majority to the State Legislature, and the election of a Democratic senator for the State is now deemed secure.

Negro riots have recommenced in Louisiana. At Jackson a candidate for the Legislature was shot, and armed negroes were patrolling the streets. The Federal authorities have been asked for assistance.

Brigham Young, the chief of the Mormon community, has, according to a New York telegram, been indicted for polygamy.

## CANADA.

Intelligence from Manitoba announces that Riel has been outlawed.

Lieutenant-Governor Morris and Mr. Laird, the treaty-making commissioners, returned to Fort Garry at the end of September. It is stated that they have succeeded in making a treaty with the Indians at the Qu'Appelle River, embracing a very considerable extent of country, bounded on the south by the international line, and extending as far west as the Cypress Hills, 110½ W. long., near the crossing of the Milk River into the United States, thence along the South Saskatchewan to Qu'Appelle Fork (latitude about 51° 30' deg.), thence to Red Deer River, ending at the northerly end of Lake Winnipegosis.

## BRAZIL.

The Chambers closed on the 12th inst., after the approval by the Chamber of Deputies of the Senate's amendment to the Conscription Bill, the only important measure, except the Army and Navy Forces Bill, which has obtained enactment during the Session. The estimate for 1875-6, electoral reform, and other bills introduced are postponed until March, 1875.

## INDIA.

The bridge connecting Calcutta with Hourah is completed. Bengal has been visited by a severe cyclone. The only results of the storm, as yet stated, are the destruction of fifty miles of telegraph line and an accident to a passenger-train.

The *Times* of Thursday published a telegram from a correspondent at Morar which states that Nana Sahib, whose death has frequently been stated to have been ascertained beyond all question, has at last been captured at Gwalior. He has, it is stated, been identified beyond doubt by the Maharajah Scindia. He is now a prisoner in Scindia's palace under a strong guard, and his confession has been taken by the Political Agent.

From Hakodadi it is telegraphed that the man who murdered Herr Haber, the German Consul, was executed on the 26th ult.

A new treaty has been concluded between Peru and China practically abolishing the coolie trade.

The German archaeologists commissioned to conduct the proposed excavation at Olympia, at the expense of the German Government, arrived at Athens on the 14th inst., and will begin their labours before the expiration of the present month.

A Post-Office notice states that, in accordance with the desire of the Government of New Zealand, the mails for New Zealand will again be forwarded by the route of San Francisco until further notice.

Mr. Vogel, the indefatigable Premier of New Zealand, has proposed to amalgamate all the provinces of the North Island. In Wellington a public meeting had approved and pledged itself to support the Ministerial policy.

On the 7th inst. a force of 200 Turkish soldiers, led by persons in official positions, broke into the Armenian Catholic church and episcopal palace at Broussa, dragged the Bishop down stairs, desecrated the sacred vessels, and wounded several of the congregation.

The boats of her Majesty's ship Rifleman, engaged in the prevention of the slave trade on the east coast of Africa, effected an important capture of a large slave-ship off Zanzibar on Sept. 14. The vessel was condemned by the Vice-Admiralty Court and declared a lawful prize.

The following is a list of the ships and number of emigrants forwarded to New Zealand by the Agent-General for that colony during the month of September last:—Assaye, for Auckland, with 419 souls; Cospatrick, Auckland, 429; Geraldine Paget, Canterbury, 395; Clarence, Hawke's Bay, 348; Carnatic, Marlborough, 297; Crusader, Canterbury, 374; total, 2262.



M. Papamichalopulo, Greek Minister of Finance, has resigned, in consequence of differences with his colleagues.

In the Parliamentary bluebook on Colonial Possessions just printed it is stated that last year the revenue of the colony of Western Australia had increased upwards of £20,000 on the previous year, and was in a prosperous condition, and likely to increase further.

A telegram, via Sydney, from Sir Hercules Robinson at Fiji has been received at the Colonial Office stating that the King has signed an unconditional cession of the islands. Sir Hercules Robinson was about to start on a tour to obtain the signatures of the ruling chiefs.

M. Mantour, formerly Domestic Chaplain to Napoleon III., died recently at Vienna. He bequeaths half his personalty, which amounts to 300,000f., to the Prince Imperial, and the other half to the Pope as Peter's pence. His furniture and library are left to the Franciscans, and his lifelike portrait to the church at Lourdes.

The *Daily News* states that Mr. William Robinson, one of the principal clerks in the Colonial Office, has been appointed Governor of the Bahamas, in the room of Mr. Pope Hennessy. Mr. Robinson has given evidence of the possession of administrative capacity, in his fulfilment of the duties of Commissioner for the British Colonies to the Vienna Exhibition of last year.

Mr. H. M. Stanley, in command of the expedition to Africa sent out by the *Daily Telegraph* and *New York Herald*, has arrived in good health at Zanzibar. He was well received by the Sultan, and was making active preparations for his journey into the interior.—One of Yarrow and Hedley's steam-launches has been presented to the Church Missionary Society for service off the coast of Africa, in the vicinity of Zanzibar, and for the use, among others, of Jacob Wainwright.

The authorities of Algiers propose to hold a grand exhibition there, to commence in November, 1875, and continue until about the spring of the following year. The building will consist of one large central hall, with galleries attached, each covering a wide area of ground and affording ample accommodation for the articles of exhibition which will be sent by various countries. The organising committee have issued a plan and a general specification of the proposed building, and they invite contractors to come forward.

General Mitre, who had been joined by other insurgent leaders, was, at the date of a telegram recently dispatched from Montevideo, advancing on Buenos Ayres, which was being defended by Sarmiento. It is also stated that several war-vessels had gone over to the insurgents. Senor Avellaneda was installed in the post of President on the 12th inst. The proceedings were orderly. In his *Manifesto* the President declares that he has been elected by the popular will, and is resolved to defend the rights of the Government. He adheres to the policy of his predecessor.

The *Garden* states that Mr. Shellcross, who resides near Middletown, Delaware, owns one of the largest peach orchards in the world. Last year he shipped to New York 125,000 baskets of fruit, and it is estimated that he lost, by being unable to procure labour to pick, about 25,000 baskets more. On several days he loaded from his orchard ten railway-wagon loads. Mr. Shellcross's orchard reaches along the public road for more than eight miles—generally on each side—and covers an extent of upwards of 1000 acres, on which are growing more than 100,000 trees.

In the most recently-published protocols of the Brussels Congress, the resolutions arrived at respecting the rights of the inhabitants of occupied territory, receipts for requisitions, capitulations, the Geneva Convention respecting the sick and wounded, and other matters, are set forth. In the final protocol the delegates set forth the general principles by which their deliberations were guided, showing that these were based on the proposal of Russia for an international regulation of the laws and usages of war, and that the labours of the delegates were designed to form the groundwork of some future agreement to be arrived at by their respective Governments.

On Saturday afternoon several earthquake shocks were felt at Malta, and some buildings were injured, but no loss of life is reported.—The *New York* papers give full particulars concerning the earthquake in Guatemala, in September, whereby the town of Antigua was almost totally destroyed and thirty-two lives were lost. Without previous warning, the ground was shaken violently from east to west. The movement is described as a series of strong vertical and horizontal impulses combined. These wavelike undulations rose and fell quite a foot, and everyone in the streets was thrown to the ground. The fact that the earthquake occurred on a dark night increased the dismay. The inhabitants who survived gathered together in the open air, and spent the night in singing hymns. It is stated that during the alarm "desperadoes appeared with long knives, and attempted to steal, and to murder when resisted." About two hundred persons lost their lives by the earthquake.

#### ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

Mr. Carter held an inquest, last Tuesday, on the body of Charles Netter, aged nineteen, whose body was found on the foreshore of the Thames, near Blackfriars Bridge, a day or two after Netter had given currency to a statement that he had been assaulted and robbed between the Charing-cross and Cannon-street stations of the South-Eastern Railway. The evidence led the jury to return a verdict of "Suicide while unsound in mind."

Five boys have been injured by an explosion of gunpowder at Church, near Acorington. They had placed some gunpowder in a pint breakfast-tin, and then applied a light, under the impression that the result would afford some amusement. All were severely burnt.

On Monday a number of boys from the reformatory at Glenree, having taken shelter from a storm under a sandbank, the bank gave way, burying seven of their number. Three were dug out alive, but the others were suffocated.

At Liverpool, yesterday week, the house of a picture-frame maker named Cowley was destroyed by fire, and two children were burnt to death.

A man and his wife and a stepson were burnt to death, on Monday, by a fire which broke out in a house at South Shields.

The village of Peist, in Switzerland, has been almost completely destroyed by fire. The village consisted of fifty-one houses, occupied by about 200 persons, and of these houses only five or six escaped destruction. No loss of life is reported.

A great fire has occurred in Montreal, destroying a block of houses.

A lecture was delivered in the Queen Elizabeth Grammar School, Southwark, on Monday last, to a large audience, by Lord William Lennox, on the subject, "Personal Reminiscences of Wellington." The chair was taken by Colonel Beresford, M.P.

#### FINE ARTS.

The winter art-season is already upon us. On Monday next the exhibition of oil-pictures will open at the Dudley Gallery. On the following Monday the French Gallery in Pall-mall will open with a collection of British and foreign pictures, among which, it is reported, will be included a very large picture by the celebrated Austrian painter, Makart. On the same day, also, the new British Institution Gallery in Old Bond-street will reopen with its tenth exhibition of British and foreign pictures; Mr. Holman Hunt's picture, "The Shadow of Death" (the success of which interrupted for a time the usual exhibitions at this gallery), having been removed to Scarborough, where it continues to attract crowds of visitors. The collection at the Bond-street gallery is said to comprise important Belgian as well as English pictures. About the beginning of December the two water-colour societies and the Society of British Artists will hold their usual winter exhibition of sketches and studies.

The Queen has been graciously pleased to accept from the council of the Art-Union of London an impression of the plate of the current year, engraved by Mr. Stocks, R.A., from MacIise's wall-painting of "Wellington and Blucher Meeting after Waterloo," in the Royal Gallery, Westminster Palace.

A marble bust of the Archbishop of Canterbury was, last week, placed in the dining-hall of St. Peter's Orphan and Convalescent Home, Broadstairs. It was presented to the institution by Sir Moses Montefiore, and is the work of Mr. Weekes, R.A. The likeness is considered by his Grace's friends as excellent, and the execution of the bust well sustains the reputation of the artist as one of our ablest portrait-sculptors.

St. Giles's Cathedral, Edinburgh, is to receive a number of stained-glass windows in the style of the fifteenth century, corresponding with that of the cathedral. The first of the series has been fitted up. It is presented by Mr. Monteith, of Edinburgh, in memory of his brother, a merchant of Calcutta.

Mr. John Ruskin will deliver at Oxford during the current term, as Slade Professor of Fine Art, two courses of lectures, the first on mountain form, the second on Florentine art.

Mr. Bruckmann, of Henrietta-street, is adding to his remarkable collection of photographic portraits of celebrities a series of portraits of English and American poets taken from the best available sources. Those already published include Tennyson, Longfellow, Scott, Burns, Byron, and Moore.

Mr. Heath, M.P., in distributing the prizes to the students in the Hanley School of Art, on Monday evening, congratulated them that their school stood in the high position of third in the kingdom. He also directed attention to the fact that the prosperity of that district depended to a large extent on the character of its schools of art. The Staffordshire potteries had hitherto owed their excellence mainly to the talent and exertions of students such as he was addressing. It must be their study further to improve their manufactures in ornamental design, and to maintain the highest possible position, as others were doing their best to surpass them.

In distributing the prizes gained by the students of Tunbridge Art-School, Mr. Goldsmid, M.P., on Tuesday evening, said he considered that science and art covered almost the whole sphere of human life. Science appeared to him to be the theory on which we carried out most of the practical works of life, and art was the result of that theory. The result of scientific investigations had brought us all the greatest discoveries of the present day. It was owing to science that we had the electric telegraph—that we were able to communicate not only with persons by post, but, like a flash of lightning, our thoughts to the other side of the world. His definition of art was the cultivation of all that is beautiful. The taste for art, in his opinion, could not be too widely developed. He himself, in going amongst cottagers, not only in this neighbourhood, but also amongst the labouring classes of London and elsewhere, had seen the greatest possible difference in cottages and rooms of the same description, and occupied by the same class of artisans. Some had perfectly bare walls, whilst others had ornamented their rooms with cuts taken from the *Illustrated London News* and various things their limited means had allowed them to obtain. The result was always that those who had a taste for art, or a taste for the beautiful, as he had ventured to call it, had something which enabled them to make their homes cheerful, and, he thought, produced the most salutary effect upon the minds of the children of the family. Therefore, whether it be amongst the highest or the lowest, he thought the cultivation of a taste for art could only conduce to what was good—could only tend to improve both their moral and mental position.

The prizes and honorary certificates awarded by the Government and local committee to the students in the Bromley science and art classes were distributed last week, in the Town-hall, Bromley. Sir John Lubbock, M.P., occupied the chair.

A public distribution of prizes and certificates to the students of the Slough art-classes took place last week. The Rev. R. W. Phipps, Vicar of Slough, occupied the chair and delivered a suitable address.

An Art Loan Exhibition has been opened at King's Lynn in aid of the restoration of St. Margaret's Church. Among the exhibitors is the Prince of Wales, who has contributed Landseer's famous picture, "The Children of the Mist," and an elaborate example of Roman mosaic representing the combat of St. George and the Dragon, which was presented to his Royal Highness in 1859 by Pope Pius IX.

Yesterday week an art-exhibition, including 300 paintings in oil and water colours and many articles of great antiquity and interest, was opened at Wick by the Duke of Sutherland. The exhibition will remain open several weeks.

In the Villa Palombara, near Rome, the discovery has been made of a head of Venus, of artistic workmanship and in excellent preservation; also a Mercury with caduceus, and some bronze vases and sculptures in marble. At Ripetta, ancient port of the Tiber, have been found a column of mottled alabaster, and a large sarcophagus of marble with genii in relief and inscriptions; and in the Villa Babuino some remains of walls and a mosaic pavement.

The directors of the Bristol and Exeter Railway have decided forthwith to substitute the narrow gauge for the broad gauge.

The thirty-third anniversary of the Tring Agricultural Association, which has been extended so as to include several portions of the surrounding districts in Buckinghamshire and Bedfordshire, took place on Tuesday. In the evening a large party dined together at the Royal Hotel—Mr. Frank John Moore in the chair, in the absence of Earl Brownlow.

The Right Hon. E. P. Bouverie, late M.P. for the Kilnarnock district of burghs, was presented, in Glasgow, on Wednesday, by his supporters and friends in these burghs, with a magnificent testimonial, which was of the value of about £2000, consisting of a handsome gold dessert service and portraits of Mr. and Mrs. Bouverie.

#### METROPOLITAN NEWS.

Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., will preside at the anniversary festival of the News-vendors' Provident and Benevolent Institution, to be held on Jan. 16, 1875.

At a meeting of the Society of Medical Officers of Health, last Saturday, Dr. Letheby, the president, delivered an address on the way of estimating the sanitary condition of communities and the comparative salubrity of towns.

At the meeting of the London School Board, on Wednesday, a letter from Mr. W. H. Smith, M.P., was read, intimating that in consequence of his official duties he was compelled to resign his seat at the board. Regret at this intimation was expressed.

The twelve Swiney Lectures on Geology will this year be given by Dr. W. B. Carpenter, at the Birkbeck Literary and Scientific Institution, Southampton-buildings, Chancery-lane, beginning this day (Saturday), at 7.30 p.m.

At a meeting of the Royal Humane Society, held at the offices, Trafalgar-square, on Tuesday, a large number of cases of saving life in various parts of the world were brought under the notice of the committee, in many of which great courage and determination had been displayed.

Last week the total number of paupers in the metropolis was 90,465, of whom 34,482 were in workhouses and 55,933 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks in 1873, 1872, and 1871, these figures show a decrease of 6822, 11,098, and 24,722 respectively.

The committee of the City Council charged with the management of the new Free Library in the Guildhall gave a dinner at the Albion Tavern, on Monday night, to a party of upwards of fifty gentlemen, including amongst them several names distinguished in science, literature, and art.

Sir H. D. Wolff, M.P., presided on Tuesday at a gathering, at the Westminster Palace Hotel, at which Mr. A. J. Otway, late M.P. for Chatham, was presented with an illuminated address, in recognition of the great services rendered by him in Parliament to the cause of the Civil Service writers.

The vestry of the parish of St. James and St. John, Clerkenwell, have decided to place the names of the various streets, roads, and places in their jurisdiction on lamps at each end, at the least, of the thoroughfares. To make the names quite plain at night, they will be in embossed ruby letters on glass ground at the back.

The opening meeting of the College for Working Women was held, yesterday week, at 5, Fitzroy-street, under the presidency of Dr. Storrar. Mr. George Macdonald, LL.D., gave an address. Mrs. Tansley stated shortly the objects of the college, and pointed out that its aim was not only to provide teaching in the classes, but also to promote mutual help and fellowship among the members. M. R. de Lamartinière, Miss Harrison, and other teachers spoke.

The fifteenth quarterly meeting of the friends of the Post Office Orphan Home was held in the library of the Eastern Central Letter-Carriers' Office yesterday week. Mr. W. Powley, the treasurer, occupied the chair; when seven orphans (children of letter-carriers) were taken charge of by the committee and placed out with foster parents until they arrive at the age of fifteen; and weekly allowances were granted to the mothers of three children until they arrive at the age of five years, when they will then be taken charge of by the committee.

Last week 2383 births and 1344 deaths were registered in London. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 51, whereas the deaths were 97 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths referred to scarlet fever, which in each of the two previous weeks had been 107, further rose last week to 118, and exceeded the corrected weekly average by 27; 53 were recorded in the east, 19 in the north, 16 both in the central and south, and 14 in the west groups of districts.

According to the report of the Civil Service Supply Association for the half year ending Aug. 31 last, the number of shareholders who under the altered rules were then entitled to a share of the profits was 4455. Tickets had been issued to 2672 members of the Civil Service, and to 14,980 friends of members. Goods were bought during the six months to the amount of £377,794, and the sales reached a sum of £411,057. The total gross income was £42,688, and the working expenses amounted to £31,057.

The list of students at the medical schools in London this year is the largest on record. The following statement shows the new entries at the eleven metropolitan schools:—St. Bartholomew's, 109; Guy's, 86; University College, 81; St. Thomas's, 60; St. George's, 40; Middlesex, 36; London, 35; St. Mary's, 33; King's College, 25; Charing-cross, 22; and Westminster, 10. The increase appears to be at St. Bartholomew's, which is, no doubt, owing to the valuable prizes and exhibitions which have recently been left to that hospital for those students who show the greatest proficiency in medicine and surgery. The number of students pursuing their studies at the above-named medical schools is over 1700.

A meeting of the Metropolitan Municipal Association was held on Tuesday afternoon, at which it was reported that the Duke of Bedford had subscribed £100, and the Duke of Westminster £25, towards the funds of the association. The last-mentioned nobleman had headed the memorial to the Home Secretary, and this had also been signed by Earl Ducie, Lord Normanton, Lord Pollington, and many members of the House of Commons. It was stated that in response to 25,000 circulars that had been sent out only one dissentient reply had been received. Lord Elcho's bill was considered, and a report as to the financial results of the gas Acts was ordered.

A public meeting was held, on Monday, at the hall of Clancricarde College, Pembroke-square, Bayswater (Dr. J. H. Gladstone, F.R.S., presiding), to establish a popular society in West London for the advancement of natural history and physical science. There was a very good attendance, chiefly of members of the various London field clubs. Dr. Gladstone, the Rev. Professor Henslow, Dr. Gordon, F.R.A.S., and Mr. Henry Walker, F.G.S., hon. secretary, addressed the meeting; and Dr. Lionel Beale, Dr. Leonard Sedgwick, Mr. T. B. Lowae, and other gentlemen of professional eminence announced their intention to join the society. Ladies have been received as members, and working men are represented on the committee.

Speaking at a meeting for the promotion of the higher education of girls, held in the Townhall, Hackney, on Tuesday evening, Professor Fawcett, M.P., without expressing a distinct belief in the equality of the mental faculties of women with those of men, held that women had hitherto had no adequate chance of intellectual development. He defended the study of mathematics from the attacks which had lately been made upon it, and stated his willingness to give all the assistance in his power to the objects which the meeting had been convened to support. Sir Charles Reed, who presided, also spoke of the necessity for increasing the facilities for the education of girls of the middle class.





"THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR"

FROM THE PICTURE BY C. STANFIELD, R.A.



## "THE BATTLE OF TRAFALGAR."

Wednesday last was the sixty-ninth anniversary of Nelson's last and greatest fight on the sea. Cape Trafalgar—a name from the Moorish Taraf-al-ghar, which means "the headland of the cave"—is near the southern extremity of Spain, twenty miles south of Cadiz, and forty miles west of Gibraltar. In the open sea to the south-west of this promontory, eight miles from land, [twenty-seven old-fashioned English line-of-battle ships, and four frigates, were lying at noonday on Oct. 21, 1805. Those of us who are middle-aged men have seen many ships in commission, with their full equipments, resembling exactly the "men-of-war" commanded by Nelson. Their tall wooden sides, pierced by three rows of portholes, for guns of which the largest were but forty-eight pounders, and their bulky form, round at the bows and square at the stern, with vast breadth of beam, were familiar to our boyhood, if we visited Portsmouth or Plymouth before Victoria was Queen. The British fighting sailor of those days would no more have thought of putting ten-inch iron plates on his vessel's sides than of wearing a cuirass over his manly breast, which he always stripped bare to the waist in the hour of conflict. Well, there was Nelson's fleet on the free waters of the Atlantic off Trafalgar; and there was the hero-Admiral, with many hero-Captains, whose names are cherished in the remembrance of their countrymen. Northward they had looked since daybreak, and they still watched the combined French and Spanish fleets, thirty-three sail of the line and seven frigates, coming down from Cadiz harbour.

Nelson had been six months hunting that French fleet to and fro across the Atlantic, from Toulon to the West Indies, and back again to the Mediterranean. Now came the glorious finish to that mighty chase of England's deadly foe. He looked with a noble joy at the long line of the approaching enemy, curved in crescent shape, like that of the Spanish Armada. The old tactics of our national warfare, so often approved by victory, were repeated on this occasion. Two columns or lines of our ships were formed, parallel to each other, heading towards different points in the hostile array. It was resolved, by their simultaneous advance, to cut through the enemy's line in two places, so as to divide him into three pieces. All the ships of each column, the one led by Collingwood, in the Royal Sovereign, the other by Nelson, in the Victory, went through the enemy, one following another, each pouring her broadside fire to larboard and to starboard, into the Frenchman or the Spaniard close alongside of her, on this hand or on that. Collingwood, by the generous appointment of his chief, who loved his brethren in arms with an affection tender as the love of woman, was allowed to go in first. Nelson, on the Victory's quarter-deck, with rapture kindling his eye, the one eye that war had spared him—and with the passion of high intent in every nerve of his frail little body, cried "Look, how that noble fellow takes his ship into action!"

An hour passed over the scene of strife, while incessant thunders roared and rattled from a thousand blazing guns, and the sky and the sea were veiled in smoke, and the timbers crashed and fell, and the blood of brave men, gladly spent for the cause of honour and duty, trickled from the deck-scuppers down the battered sides of half a hundred fighting ships. Nelson had gone in, and, with his Victory alone, to set a leader's example, had fought and beaten several, one after another, of the most powerful vessels opposed to him.

Now it was that something happened, about half-past one in the afternoon. The writer of these paragraphs was told about it, not very long ago, by an aged seaman with whom he had the honour to talk in Greenwich Hospital. That old man was in 1805 a young boy, and his post at Trafalgar was in the dark hold of the Bellerophon, lighted by a dim lantern, aiding two men of the regular Jack Tar class to hand up buckets of powder for the service of the greedy guns. They only heard the stifled din of battle spreading all round their ship. Suddenly there was a moment's pause. The man a few steps up the narrow ladder spoke to one upon the orlop deck, and got two words of answer, "What's the matter?" growled a brawny giant below, whose naked arms and body, as well as his face, were blackened with the powder-grime. "Signal from Collingwood," says the other; "Oh, my God! Nelson's killed!" It was a true Englishman, and a true good fellow, who spoke in reply. "Nelson!" he exclaimed, with a horrid imprecation, obscene and blasphemous, "Who's he?—and—Nelson, let's get on with the action!" Such were the men whom Nelson loved and led, and who deserved the love of their grateful country.

But, in the little "cockpit" of the Victory, where the writer in his boyhood stood with hushed reverence as at a holy shrine, the hero of our grand sea-story lay softly dying, as the bravest and gentlest of manly hearts poured out its life-tide through a fatal wound. It was a musket bullet from one of the French marksmen, perched aloft in the mizen-top of the Redoubtable, that struck Nelson below the left shoulder-blade, as he paced his own quarter-deck. Three midshipmen or young officers of the Victory instantly revenged his fall by firing at the Frenchman; and we knew two of them, the late Captain Carslake and another, who used to dispute which had brought the man down.

It could not save or help Nelson. He who had proclaimed that morning, "England expects every man to do his duty," had done all for England that his manhood could ever do. He lay expiring, but happy to learn, by messages at few minutes' intervals, the successful progress of that day's work. By the hour of his death, at half-past four, the great battle of Trafalgar was won; and Europe was rescued from a military tyrant. For it would be easy to prove, from the course of subsequent events, how the Peninsular campaigns of Wellington, the disasters of Napoleon in Russia and Germany, and the crowning victory of Waterloo were indirect consequences of that sea-fight which destroyed the navy of France.

This was the memorable transaction of sixty-nine years ago last Wednesday. The glorious anniversary had its simple celebration. The ancient hull of the Victory, laid up in the inner harbour at Portsmouth, was decked with laurels, and the sailors, marines, and boys were treated with a good dinner. In London, too, the members of the Royal Naval Club of 1765 dined together at Willis's Rooms. The chairman was one of the few surviving officers, about a dozen, who were present at Trafalgar—namely, the Admiral of the Fleet, Sir George Sartorius. We do homage to the occasion with our Engraving of Stanfield's fine picture, which is in the national collection. The accurate model of the battle, as well as Nelson's coat and watch, has lately been removed, with other contents of the Naval Museum, from the Painted Hall at Greenwich to the new Royal Naval College.

The freedom of the burgh of Rothesay will be conferred on the Marquis of Lorne on Friday next, the 30th inst.

Mr. Theobald A. Purcell, Q.C., has been appointed chairman of county Limerick, in the room of the late Mr. Leahy.

The Newcastle School Board has made arrangements for some of the elder girls in their schools to receive practical instruction in cookery.

## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

Who lives there, in this instant October, 1874, who knew Lord Byron—"O *Λορδος Νοελ Βιρον*"—as Mavrocordato dubbed him in his Missolonghi proclamation—in the flesh? A parous challenge to this effect has been thrown down, in an interesting letter addressed to the *Times* by a correspondent signing himself "F. N. B." The gentleman maintains that there is now no man extant who is mentioned by Byron in his poetical writings, and that the number of persons of the male sex alluded to in his prose are now reduced to three—Earl Russell, Lord Stratford de Redcliffe, and Mr. Trelawney, who, "F. N. B." tells us, served as the model (and a noble model, too) for the "Ancient Mariner" in Mr. Millais's picture of the "North-West Passage." Of the ladies celebrated in verse by Byron two survive—that is to say, "Ianthé" (Lady Charlotte Bacon) and "the Maid of Athens" (Teresa Macri, now Mrs. Black). And can Death have made all these ravages in a space of only sixty years? Until very recently Barry Cornwall and old M. Galignani, the esteemed Paris bookseller, might have been added to the list of male persons noticed in Byron's prose; and with respect to the latter I note that I lately acquired from the "sixpenny box" at a bookstall in the Old Kent road a tattered copy of Byron's works, published (and pirated) in Paris in 1827, which has for frontispiece the facsimile copy of a letter written by the poet from Venice in 1819, in which he indignantly contradicts a report, published in *Galignani's Messenger*, that he was the author of a bald, bad novel called "The Vampire." There is prefixed to this pirated edition a "Life of Lord Byron," written by one Mr. J. W. Lake. This was withdrawn some years afterwards, and another memoir substituted for it, written by Mr. Henry Lytton Bulwer, sometime British Secretary of Legation in Paris, and afterwards known as the renowned diplomatist, who died the other day Lord Dalling.

At all events, F. N. B.'s challenge in the *Times* will probably lead to the grand Baconian desideratum, "fruit"; and the entire Byronic correspondence will be exhaustively searched in quest of possible allusions to still living personages. *En passant*, it is odd to remark that one scarcely ever meets two aged persons in society who can remember Lord Byron, but who are of the same mind as to what he was like, personally. My dear mother, who has been dead thirteen years, remembered the Noble Child very well as a dandy and a member of the committee of Drury Lane Theatre. She had a wonderful memory; but when I used to tease her to tell me what Byron was like, her information did not go much beyond the mention that he used to wear a brown coat, that he had curly whiskers (Byron with whiskers!), that he "gave himself airs" (which is not unlikely), and that, on the whole, he closely resembled Mr. Jackson the pugilist. Jackson, by-the-way, was "quite the gentleman." Was there ever a Byron whom you might have mistaken for an Apollo with a turn-down collar? As regards his real facial appearance there would seem to be as much dubiety as about the real features and mien of Napoleon I. The late M. Michelet used roundly to declare that the "Beautiful" Napoleon, the Augustan Napoleon, the Napoleon of the medals, and statues, and portraits, was a myth invented by Canova, by David, and by Isabey; and that the real Bonaparte was a mean, ugly little man, with no eyebrows, and with sandy hair, which he plastered with pomatum (as another celebrated Adventurer is said to have done), to give it a darker hue. But it is only just to remember that the three modern painters who have made Napoleon most beautiful—Horace Vernet, Paul Delaroche, and Hippolyte Bellangé—had all met him, face to face.

There took place on Monday last, at the Albion, in Aldersgate-street, an "unreported" dinner of a semi-public nature, which, as regards much of its post-prandial oratory, would have warranted the taking of a very minute stenographic report indeed. Mr. J. T. Bedford, as the chairman of the Guildhall Free Library Committee, invited some sixty or seventy gentlemen to eat flesh in celebration of the proximate termination of his year of office; and there sat with him, above the salt, not only the Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor elect, an Alderman and Sheriff, the Head Master of the City of London School, and other civic dignitaries, but a group of sages and philosophers of whom the world has heard much—I mean Professor Owen, Professor Tyndall, Mr. Norman Lockyer, Dr. Carpenter, Mr. Winter Jones, Mr. J. T. Newton, of the British Museum; Mr. Glaisher, of aeronautic fame; and many more renowned "scientists," as the Americans say. The sages made some capital speeches, too, over the walnuts and the wine; but "reporters" were not present, and it would be indiscreet to mention whether Professor Tyndall had anything fresh to say about the atomic theory, whether Professor Owen (it is not indiscreet to say that the illustrious naturalist charmed his hearers with wise and genial words) produced the brand-new thigh-bone of a megatherium at least 10,000 years old; or whether Mr. Norman Lockyer offered any new and startling hypothesis concerning the spots on the sun and the mountains in the moon.

A banquet of even a more distinguished character has graced the week; only 'twas on the other side of the Channel that the feast took place. This was the dinner given at the Château of Rambouillet by a French Duke to the Prince of Wales. A correspondent of the *Times* gives, in a very graphic account of the festivities at Rambouillet, the bill of fare *in extenso*. The Duke's chef is supposed to equal, if not to surpass, MM. Jules Gouffé, Urbain Dubois, Francatelli, and the rest of the illustrious *archimageiriki* of the day; yet, when his *menu* is reduced to prose, it appears a very simple affair indeed. It comprised a crayfish soup, some tartlets à la Talleyrand; roast beef and potatoes à la Dauphine, lobster salad, *ramequins au fromage*, capons à la Régence; filets of leverets, *épinards au velouté*, and *glaces à l'Orléans*. I mean to write a book some day on the vocabulary of the kitchen, which, albeit its syntax is eccentric, is not half so idiotic as some people imagine. Take the tartlets à la Talleyrand, for example. Well; did not the Queen of Hearts—that is to say, France—make some tarts, "all on a summer day"? The crafty Charles Maurice de Talleyrand Périgord was the Knave of Hearts who "stole the tarts, and took them quite away"—that is, he betrayed Napoleon I. and handed France over to the Bourbons. So his tartlets ever since 1815 have been popular at the Legitimist Château of Rambouillet. The *poulardes à la Régence*, again, manifestly refer to the *petits soupers* of the Regent Orléans, after one of which symposia he had a fit of apoplexy, and died. The potatoes à la Dauphine carry us back to the happy days of Louis XVI. and Marie Antoinette ere they ascended the throne, and when the Dauphiness milked the cows and hoed the potatoes at the Petit Trianon, and the Dauphin read Arthur Young and made locks. The *ramequin au fromage* implies (with all due submission to the Duke's chef, be it stated) a pleonasm. A *ramequin* is (see Guy Miège's "Grand Dictionnaire," 1699) toasted cheese spread upon bread—a Welsh rabbit, in fine. But it cannot be made of anything but cheese; thus, to speak of a *ramequin au fromage* is as much an act of surplussage as the Spaniards are guilty of in speaking of

*el puente de Alcantara*—*al cantara* being two Arabic words signifying the bridge; or, as the proprietors of French railway buffets commit when they stick up placards relative to "Eau de soda water." This is a point which should be considered by "Fin Bee" in the next issue of his refined and entertaining "Epicure's Year Book."

And while my thoughts are running on casseroles and *sauté* pans, I am reminded that somebody told me lately that the tomb of poor Alexis Soyer, ex-cook at the Reform Club, ex-proprietor of the "Symposium" at Kensington Gore—once Lady Blessington's Gore House, and now the Royal Albert Hall—author of the "Gastronomic Regenerator" and a whole shelf-full of cooking-books, and the father of gas-stove cooking, soup-kitchens for the poor, and improved cooking for the Army, and who lies buried with his wife at Kensal-green, is going to rack and ruin. Madame Soyer was a very accomplished artist; and her palette and painting-brushes, covered with glass, decorate one side of the monument, which a cynic said should be called "Soyer tranquille." If there be any artists, any epicures, or any good fellows who have not quite forgotten Soyer, I might remind them that a fifty-pound note would put the tomb of the kindly and clever Frenchman and his wife in decent repair. There is no need to organise any committee or to appoint any secretary or treasurer for carrying out such an object, as the authorities of the cemetery would doubtless cheerfully apply any sums forwarded to them to the purpose in view—which is simply that of preserving the cenotaph from further decay.

I rejoice to hear that Mr. Walter Thornbury, after suffering for more than four long months from pressure on the brain, on which supervened distressing torpor and depression, wholly incapacitating him from literary labour, has returned to London from the seaside quite convalescent, vigorous, and cheerful. The arduous labours of study and research in the production of the first and second volumes of Messrs. Cassell's capably written and capably illustrated "Old and New London" may have had much to do with the prostration of the indefatigable worker, whose recovery to health I am glad to announce. I have written a good deal about London in my time; but such writing has only been the merest *persiflage*, founded on hasty ocular observation. Thus, however, I can appreciate the debt of gratitude we owe to the real London historians—the Strypes, the Malcolms, the Cunninghams, the Jesses, *et hoc genus omne*, of whom Mr. Thornbury is no unworthy successor. But four months of sickness are a sad slice out of the working year of a man of letters. *Exopto crede*.

I hinted last week that I was remarkably anxious to witness Mr. Henry Irving's "impersonation" of Hamlet—a study in which, I am told, he has had some invaluable assistance, in the shape of counsel from the Poet Laureate; and, as the actor is himself a subtle artist in his vocation, his attempt (which is fixed for Oct. 31) should be at least a remarkable one. Yet another "impersonation" is imminent, and it is one which must deeply interest, not only dramatic critics and the play-going community, but the whole republic of letters. Mr. Samuel Phelps is about to undertake the character of Voltaire, in a drama written by the Hon. Lewis Wingfield, which is to be produced at the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, early in December. The piece is to be called, if I mistake not, "Voltaire's Wager," or something of that kind; and the part of the heroine is to be "created"—is that the proper term?—by Miss Geneviève Ward, the earnest and eloquent American tragedienne, who gained so many golden opinions last summer at the Adelphi during the prodigious run of "The Prayer in the Storm." Miss Geneviève Ward's features should be familiar to the subscribers of the *Illustrated London News*, since a portrait of the lady appeared in this Journal some years since, when she was, under the professional cognomen of Madame Guerrabella, *prima donna assoluta* at Her Majesty's Theatre.

So Mr. Phelps is to be Voltaire and Miss Ward is to be Thekla in Mr. Wingfield's new play. I am tolerably sure that I shall not be in Manchester in December; so I must wait until the play comes to London, when its first representation should certainly be witnessed by Mr. Thomas Carlyle and Mr. John Morley. They are, to my thinking, the only English writers who have ever shown that they really know the works and understand the character of the Philosopher of Ferney, whose intricate individuality seems to have fairly bewildered Macaulay, and even to have baffled the eagle-eyed Brougham. Mr. Phelps should do great things with Voltaire—greater even than he has done with Sir Pertinax MacSycophant. I hope he has got a proper historical Voltairean wig (which can scarcely be too large and too white, so as to induce the idea of the shrunken visage of the philosopher beneath), and that he has made proper studies of Voltaire's gold-headed cane, and the embroidered pelisse lined with sable which the Empress Catherine sent him. There is one particular, however, in which Mr. Phelps cannot be expected to be realistic. François Marie Arouet, called (by his own sweet will and pleasure) Voltaire, was in the habit of drinking, in the course of every twenty-four hours, between thirty and forty cups of the strongest black coffee, without milk or sugar. Fancy the "property man" of the Prince's Theatre, Manchester, being called upon to supply such "realistic" accessories as these!

A tiny echo—it is more than two hundred years old—and I have done. All the literary critics (learned men, clever men, amiable men, wonderful men—I was a critic myself once, before, like Dogberry, I had losses, and was obliged to turn to something else) are as busy as bees just now in reviewing three volumes of the most entertaining gossip ever published since Lord Braybrooke and his industrious chaplain (whose name I am sorry to have forgotten) disentombed from the narrow sepulchre of shorthand the immortal Diary of Mr. Pepys. This gossip is enshrined in the "Greville Memoirs," being a journal of the reigns of King George IV. and King William IV., by the late Charles C. F. Greville, Esq., Clerk of the Council to those Sovereigns. Good! I have nothing to do with reviewing this diverting book; but I note that English literature is enriched by another work equally entertaining, and written by a gentleman who once occupied the distinguished position formerly enjoyed by Mr. C. C. F. Greville, and now so worthily filled by Sir Arthur Helps. The work I mean is the "Epistolæ Ho-Eliaæ," Familiar Letters, written on Emergent Occasions, by James Howell, Esq., one of the clerks of his Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council. His Majesty was King Charles I. I will not say that "the merest schoolboy" has read the "Familiar Letters," because Howell is scarce, and a new edition of him is sadly needed; but I have another idea concerning the well-known title of his book which, with all deference, I submit to the writer of an article on Charles Lamb in the current number of the *Westminster Review*. Whence did Charles get his *nom de plume* of "Elia"? May it not have been from the "Epistolæ Ho-Eliaæ"? But, perhaps, the same idea has occurred to fifty people ere this. There is nothing new under the sun. I discovered photography, the stereoscope, and the electric telegraph once while I was asleep; but when I awoke I found that somebody else had already made those discoveries.

G. A. S.



## THE CHURCH.

The third and last of the conferences of clergy and laity of the diocese of Bath and Wells was held, yesterday week, at Bath. Bishop Hervey presided.

Dr. Fraser, the Bishop of Manchester, preached the harvest thanksgiving sermon to a very large congregation in St. Cross Church, Knutsford, on Thursday week.

The Tuesday evening lectures to men will be resumed at St. Paul's Cathedral in November. The first three will be delivered by the Rev. Chancellor Benson, of Lincoln, on the 3d, 10th, and 17th.

A new English church was opened in Brussels on Thursday week. It is a handsome Gothic edifice, with seats for 600 persons. There was a large congregation, and clergymen from all parts of Belgium assisted in the service.

The Bishop of Ely consecrated the first and greater portion of a new permanent church in the St. Luke's district of Cambridge on Monday morning. The present building will accommodate 400 persons. When the church is completed it will furnish seats for 700.

The Archbishop of York presided, on Tuesday, at the annual meeting of the York Diocesan Church Building and Endowment Aid Society, held at the De Grey Rooms, York. His Grace forcibly advocated the claims of the society. The other speakers were the Dean of York and Archdeacons Hey and Blunt.

The Archbishop of Canterbury has invited his rural deans to inform him as to the general opinion of the laity with respect to the ornaments, rubric, and the position of the celebrant. In the event of any concession on these points being recommended, he asks further what corresponding concessions would be asked on the other side in matters at present equally illegal.

Interesting accounts have been received of the tour which the Bishop of Lichfield is making in Canada. On his reaching Montreal he was introduced to the members of the Provincial Synod, to whom he read an address from the English Church. The right rev. prelate subsequently spoke at a missionary meeting, and dwelt on the duty of building up its own Church, and being no longer dependent for aid on the mother Church.

A handsome gold bracelet, with large pearl and diamond centre, of the value of 50 gs., has been presented by the parishioners of Highclere to Mrs. Waters, wife of the Rector of the parish, "in recognition of her kind and generous services as organist and instructor of the choir at Highclere Church."—The Rev. H. M. Wilkinson, Curate of Bisterne, Ringwood, has been presented with 42 gs. from the clergy and choirs of the Vale of Avon Church Choral Society, of which he has been secretary thirteen years.

The Archbishop of Canterbury presided, yesterday week, at the jubilee dinner of the Edinburgh Academy, and, in proposing the toast of the evening, referred at great length to the institution of the Academy and the memories connected with it.

The inauguration of the session of 1874-5 of the Roman Catholic University at Dublin took place on Thursday week. Cardinal Cullen presided, and thirteen bishops were present.

The following scholarships and exhibitions have been awarded at the University College of Wales:—Scholars: 1, Adams, D., Talybont, £40, given by Mr. D. Davies, M.P., Llandnam; 2, Williams, O. T., Croesor, £30, given by Mr. D. Davies, M.P., Llandnam; 3, Samuel, D., Aberystwith, £30, given by Sir T. D. Lloyd, Bart.; 4, Jones, T. Z., Aberayron, £30, given by Mr. E. Pugh, Liverpool; 5, Charles, E., Aberdare, £20, given by Mr. E. Pugh, Liverpool; 6, Roberts, J., Salford, £20, given by the commercial travellers of North Wales; 7, Jones, T. R., Treacastle, £20, given by the commercial travellers of South Wales. Exhibitors: 1, Thomas, E. W., Bryneglwys, £10, given by the committee; 2, Griffiths, R. A., Carnarvon, £10, given by the committee; 3, Roberts, J., Pala, £10, given by the committee; 4, Jacob, J., Aberystwith, £10, given by the committee; 5, Griffiths, E. J., Anglesey, £10, given by the committee. Prizemen: 1, Owen, T., Aberystwith, £5; 2, Roberts, T. F., Aberdovey, £5. Festiniog Scholar: Hughes, H. D., £20.

The examination for the Todd Exhibition at St. Columba's College has terminated in favour of T. W. H. Rolleston.

Lord Hatherley distributed the prizes to the pupils at the Albert Middle Class College, Framlingham, on Monday, and made a speech, in which he insisted on the value of religious education, remarking that if only the intellectual faculties were developed, only distorted results would be obtained.

Mr. F. T. Marsh, a blind gentleman, has passed successfully the first year's Divinity examination in Durham University, and obtained a £30 exhibition. Mr. Marsh was educated in the College for Blind Sons of Gentlemen, Worcester, and gained an open scholarship on his entrance to Durham, a year ago.

Mr. Titus Salt, yesterday week, laid the first stone of a college for students for the Independent ministry at Bradford.

The fifteenth Great National Exhibition of Dogs will take place, in Curzon Hall, Birmingham, on Nov. 30 and three following days. The entries close on Nov. 2.

A board school was opened, yesterday week, in Camden-street, Camden Town. The chair was taken by the Rev. John Rogers, and addresses were delivered by Mr. Currie, vice-chairman of the School Board for London, Mr. Watson, and other gentlemen. The school will provide accommodation for 337 boys, 327 girls, and 428 infants, or 1092 children in all.

The East Norfolk Railway from Norwich to North Walsham was opened for traffic on Tuesday. There are stations at Whitlingham junction (where the line leaves the Norwich and Yar-mouth line of the Great Eastern system), Salhouse, Wroxham, Worstead, and North Walsham. The line will be worked by the Great Eastern Railway.

From all parts of the United Kingdom reports have been received of the great damage done by the gale of Wednesday morning. In most of the harbours much mischief was caused by the breaking away of vessels and craft. Both at sea and on land there has been loss of life. The Chusan, a fine iron steam-ship, was lost while endeavouring to enter Ardrossan Harbour during the gale. She dashed on a rock near the pier-head and broke in two. One half of the vessel floated into the harbour, but the other was exposed to the violence of the waves. Every exertion was made to save life; but it is believed that of fifty-one persons on board fifteen have been drowned, including the captain, who cut himself free from a rope which held his wife and his sister. Off Laxey, in the Isle of Man, a Glasgow brigantine, named the C. White, went ashore, and the captain, the mate, and two of the crew were drowned. At Deal three boatmen lost their lives whilst putting a man on board a ship in distress. There has been much damage to shipping in the North Sea and in the Tyne. At Sunderland two men were blown into the river and drowned.

## LAW AND POLICE.

Mr. John Marshall, a son of the late Lord Curriehill, has been appointed a Judge in the Scottish Court of Session, in the room of the late Lord Benholme.

At the Knutsford Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, it was agreed, on the motion of Lord Egerton, seconded by Lord De Tabley, to present Sir Harvey Mainwaring, Bart., with a testimonial for his twenty-six years of valuable service on the bench as deputy chairman. Before the Court rose upwards of £350 was promised towards the testimonial fund.

Further evidence was given at the Mansion House, on Wednesday, on the charges of fraud against Messrs. Aspinall, Fry, and Knecker in connection with the Eupion Fuel and Gas Company (Limited), and a fourth defendant, Dr. Muir, also appeared. The case was again adjourned.

Fines, amounting in all to about £16, were imposed at the Mansion House, on Saturday, on two foreigners who had smuggled a quantity of tobacco and cigars from Hamburg in boxes with false bottoms.

At Guildhall, yesterday week, James Cope, a butcher, of the Durham-road, Holloway, was sentenced to a month's imprisonment, without the option of a fine, for having sent four quarters of beef to the meat market which was unfit for human food. At the same time Richard Moreton, a Northamptonshire butcher, was fined £10 and 2 gs. costs for a similar offence.

Two charges of felony were brought against a man, bearing several aliases, at the Guildhall on Tuesday. One was that he had robbed Mr. Gabriel, of Bishopsgate-street, of £400 worth of jewellery, and the other that he had passed off a forged letter of credit for £2000, purporting to have come from Messrs. Baring Brothers. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Sir Thomas Henry has publicly presented to a policeman named Bowden a reward of £2 for saving the life of a woman at the risk of his own.

Mr. Hiram Thompson, an American, was charged at Bow-street, yesterday week, with having fired off a loaded revolver in Covent Garden Theatre. For the defence it was stated that the prisoner was in the habit of carrying a revolver at home, and on coming to England he had forgotten to leave off the custom. In getting his handkerchief out of his pocket behind he accidentally fired the weapon. He was ordered to enter into his own recognisances in the sum of £40 and to find one surety in £20 for his future good behaviour.

Having advanced sums of money to the amount of £28 to a man to whom she had been engaged for two years under promise of marriage, but who turned out to be already married, a domestic servant proceeded against him for fraud at Marlborough-street, on Tuesday, but the magistrate dismissed the summons, and told the complainant that she must seek redress in a county court.

At Worship-street, on Tuesday, Mr. Hannay fined Richard Burden, dairyman, of Amherst-road, West Hackney, 40s., and Richard Wickerson, of Shacklewell-green, 30s., with 12s. 6d. costs in each case, for selling milk adulterated with water.

A commissionaire and his wife were charged at Marlborough-street last Saturday with having stolen two bank notes which a gentleman stopping at an hotel had given the former to post in a letter. It was stated that the letter had never arrived, and that the female prisoner had changed a £10 note for gold; but it was alleged, in defence, that the note belonged to her husband. The case was adjourned.

Mr. Paget, the magistrate at the Thames Police Court, has fined Captain John Reid, of the ship Maudsley, £10 for not supplying lime-juice to his crew, according to the Board of Trade regulations.

Among the cases tried at the Middlesex Sessions on Monday was one in which a man, formerly a servant, having been allowed by Sir Charles Rowley's butler to stay in that gentleman's house while he was out of a situation, stole from it several articles of plate, and pawned them. The prisoner, who had been previously convicted, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and seven years' police supervision. The pawnbroker, who had taken in the plate (all of which was marked with the crest of the owner) without inquiries, was censured by the presiding Judge. On the charge of having stolen a valuable mare which had been put out to grass, a gardener named White, who had been previously convicted, was on Tuesday sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and five years' police supervision. George Glenan, a checktaker at the Princess's Theatre, was sentenced to six months' hard labour for having appropriated money paid him by persons for passing from one part of the house to another.

The visiting justices of the county prison at Lewes have reported favourably of the working of the recently-adopted system of industrial labour, one of the body being sanguine that his estimate of £1000 a year profit would be realised.

At Lewes, on Tuesday, two sisters named Ripley were charged with stealing £248, which had been hoarded in a cupboard at Hailsham. The money belonged to their aunt, and was stolen during her absence. The greater part of it was recovered from hiding places. The younger girl pleaded guilty, and was sentenced to four months' hard labour; and her sister, who denied the offence, to six months.

The *soi-disant* "Sir" Matthew Wyatt, a young gentleman who has for some weeks occupied a considerable space in the public eye owing to the success with which he had duped hotel-keepers, tradesmen, and others in the southern counties, having at length fallen into the clutches of the officers of justice, has received the reward of his misdeeds in a sentence of eight months' hard labour in Lewes Gaol.

Thomas Haseldine was tried, yesterday week, at the Quarter Sessions at Windsor, for having taken part in the burglary in that town during the review of the Ashantee troops; and, being found guilty, was sentenced to seven years' penal servitude and three years' police supervision.

Before the Uxbridge magistrates, Mr. W. E. Austin was charged on Monday with having kept four ferocious dogs not under proper control. It was shown in evidence that three of the animals—mastiffs—were found worrying a child in a field, and that they would probably have killed it if they had not been beaten off. The Bench found the case proved, and ordered the defendant to keep the dogs under proper control and to pay the costs of the proceedings.

Eight men were tried at Northampton, on Monday, for being concerned in the riot which followed the declaration of the poll at the recent election in that town. After a long investigation, two of them were acquitted; each of the other six was sentenced to three months' imprisonment.

At the Oxfordshire Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, Robert Ruddle, the postmaster at Kidlington, was sentenced to eighteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour, for embezzlements extending over three years.

A striking instance of the recklessness of colliers was supplied at the Sheffield Townhall on Tuesday, when two men were fined for carrying tobacco and matches into the workings of a coalpit.

The question of the removal of the Monmouth Quarter Sessions from Usk to Newport was decided on Tuesday. The meetings will, as heretofore, be held at Usk.

James Rowson, a dealer in gunpowder at Oldham, was last Saturday fined £20 for having on his premises 725 lb. of powder in excess of the quantity allowed by the Act. The powder was also declared forfeited.

Andreas Bage, captain of a Norwegian ship, has been fined £100 by the North Shields magistrates for attempting to bribe the Custom-house officer who had discovered some smuggled spirits belonging to him.

Crimes of violence are, happily, not so numerous as they have been. Timothy Cannon, a labourer, was committed for trial by the Worship-street magistrate last Saturday for an attempt to murder two women. The evidence showed that he had had a quarrel some time previously with one of them, and that, while she was standing at her door, he stabbed her in the breast with a pocket knife, that he followed her into the house and wounded her twice in the back and again in the breast, and that he also twice stabbed her daughter, who had come to her assistance.—A determined attempt to murder, prompted by jealousy, was made in a house in Great James-street, Lisson-grove, last Saturday afternoon. James Cranwell, a shoemaker, fifty years of age, had invited Emma Bellamy, twenty years his junior, to take tea with him. He had been paying his addresses to her about five weeks; and, declaring that she had deceived him, struck her several heavy blows on the skull with a hammer, following this up by cutting her throat. When assistance was forthcoming, the woman's condition was so critical that it was deemed advisable to take her deposition. Cranwell was brought before the Marylebone magistrate on Monday. The evidence showed that the prisoner admitted having injured the woman, and that he had gone for a doctor immediately after having committed the crime. A medical witness stated that the woman's windpipe was cut, but not severed, and that, although there were severe wounds on her head, the skull had not been fractured. The prisoner was remanded till Monday next.—At the Windsor Quarter Sessions, yesterday week, John Lewin was charged before the Recorder with attempting to murder his wife at the Prince Consort's Cottages. The wife had been before the magistrates to ask for a protection order, and when she went back to a neighbour's the prisoner stabbed her with a recently-sharpened table knife, wounding her in several places. He was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment, with hard labour.—Thomas M'Aubray was on Monday sent to prison for six months, and ordered to find sureties for a further period of six months, for stabbing and otherwise ill-treating his wife.

## CAPITAL AND LABOUR.

The Duke of Somerset, speaking at a dinner of the Warminster Club, yesterday week, said it was impossible to talk of a question of wages in a sympathetic style; it was a question of business, and must be so dealt with.

Earl Fortescue took part in a discussion at the meeting, yesterday week, of the Devonshire Chamber of Agriculture, on land tenure and compensation for unexhausted improvements.

Speaking at Wisbeach, yesterday week, Mr. Arch denied that the agricultural labourers had been worsted in the recent great lock-out. Some 900 labourers had left the district never to return, and 870 had won a victory, as the farmers had taken them back without their giving up their union cards. The National Agricultural Labourers' Union was stronger than ever.

Mr. Clare S. Read, M.P., presiding at the annual meeting of the Blofield and Walsham Agricultural Association, spoke at some length on the labour question. He said he doubted whether the statement that labourers did not receive a fair proportion of the profits was applicable to farmers. The farmer could not raise the price of wheat, though coal and iron masters could raise the prices of goods. Of the microscopic portion of our increased wealth which had fallen to agriculture, the chief part had gone to the labourer.

Speeches were delivered on Thursday week, at a meeting at Hatfield Broad Oak, by Lord Eustace Cecil, Surveyor-General of the Ordnance, and Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, Under Secretary for the Home Department. With regard to the agricultural question, Lord Cecil remarked that the recent movement had given an impetus to the improvement of the condition of the labourer. Sir H. Selwin-Ibbetson, also speaking on the latter subject, expressed himself of opinion that higher wages would have to be given.

Mr. Mundella, M.P., speaking at Sheffield on Tuesday night, referred to the Criminal Law Amendment Act, and expressed himself of opinion that employers and employed should be placed on the same footing. With regard to rattening, he suggested trade unions should make compensation for such acts.

Mr. Russell, County Court Judge, who was appointed arbitrator in the Bolton cotton-trade dispute, has given his award wholly in favour of the masters. The reduction of 5 per cent will therefore come into force.

A reduction at the rate of 10 per cent in the wages of the men employed in the South Wales ironworks is to take place at the expiration of a month from Saturday last.

The conference of the Amalgamated Association of Miners was brought to a close at Birmingham on Thursday week, when Mr. Halliday was re-elected president, a bonus of £10 having been voted to him for extra services. Mr. Pickard was the only other candidate nominated for the office.

The funeral of Mr. William Allan, the late secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, took place at Norwood Cemetery on Tuesday. It was very largely attended by the representatives of the working classes.

A Roman Catholic church was opened in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, on Tuesday morning, by Archbishop Manning.

Among the matters discussed at the meeting of the City Commissioners of Sewers, on Tuesday, were the sale of damaged tea, the widening of the Poultry, and a proposal to provide cabmen's rests, advertising stations, newspaper kiosks, and other public conveniences. In the course of the proceedings it was stated that Dr. Sedgwick Saunders, the medical officer of health, was suffering from the effects of inhaling sewer gas. It was stated that there were millions of pounds of spurious tea in the wharves and warehouses of the city of London, some of which had been accumulating for thirty or forty years. The immediate attention of the sanitary committee was ordered to be called to this matter. A new company has petitioned the Commissioners for leave to erect newspaper kiosks, cabmen's rests, and a variety of other public conveniences in the metropolitan streets. The solicitor nipped the project in the bud by expressing an opinion against the power of the Commissioners to let any portion of the public thoroughfare.









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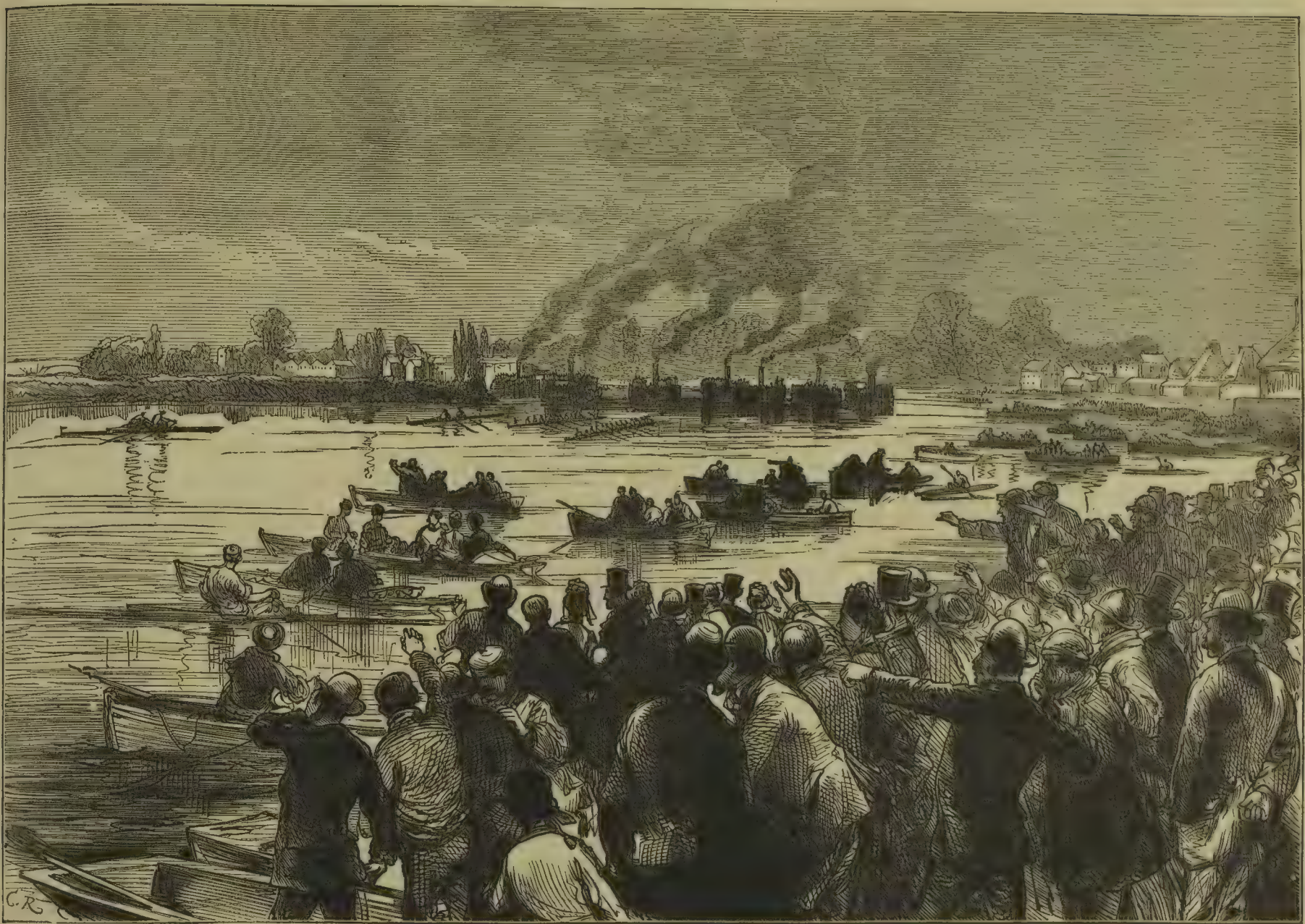
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## MEMBERS OUT OF PARLIAMENT.

There has been quite a cataract of extra-Parliamentary utterances in these later days; and, curiously enough, a great many of them have come from members who may be called Ministerial younglings—that is, recently-appointed sub-officials. Of these Lord George Hamilton is specially noteworthy, as, perhaps, he is the greatest success of them all. To have the conduct of Indian business in the House is departmentally heavy enough; but the representative of the Secretaryship has to encounter a want of attraction in the affairs of the East which has caused the delivery of the Indian Budget to become a Parliamentary byword. It is true that the elocutionary eccentricities of Mr. Grant-Duff and the huge orations of Mr. Fawcett—which are, so to speak, feats of intellectual acrobaticism—have of late given importance, if not exactly liveliness, to debates on Indian affairs. But so much the more troublesome the task of the present Under-Secretary to keep alive and enlarge the little spark of interest which has been glimmering in his department. Smart, modestly assured, and glib in talk, Lord George had long held a good place as a Parliamentary skirmisher; but he had not developed such qualities as would have fitted him for his present office when Mr. Disraeli—with that perception of men as instruments which with him is a sixth sense—put his noble friend into it. In the result, he has not only done his work pleasantly, with facility, with fluent rhetoric, and an agreeable voice, but, so far as any uninitiated person can comprehend the mysteries of an Indian Budget, in which there are at once theoretical and “actual” statements of revenue and expenditure—the former always showing a flourishing surplus, and the latter a positive deficit—he has grappled with his business, and tells the story of it in a satisfactory manner, and something more. No wonder that his constituents in Middlesex—who may be supposed to have discovered his nascent capacity for public life five years ago—should give him a hearty reception when he made his vacation appearance before them. With him was Mr. Coope, whose recent return for the metropolitan county is a proof of the universality of the influence of brewing in this country, and who, in his slight Parliamentary career, may be said to have been jovial.

Perhaps it was a condition of Lord Salisbury's joining the present Ministry that his brother, Lord Eustace Cecil, should be included in the rear rank; but it must have been a surprise to most people when that noble Lord was foisted into the Surveyor-Generalship of the Ordnance, and that, too, in succession to Sir Henry Storks, who is well believed to have been the inspiring genius of the War Office and the originator of most of the late reforms in that department. For, truth to say, Lord Eustace Cecil, though a frequent speaker on military matters, was not imposing, and had only a faint family likeness in person and manner to Lord Salisbury—being, so to speak, as if he were that noble Lord after he had been profusely watered by a passage down Niagara. Nevertheless, he is very gentlemanly, and has rather a pleasant way of speaking; and, as much is not expected of him—why, there is no disappointment. During the Session his principal duty was to defend the Martini-Henry rifle, and that weapon was also the main subject of a speech of his at a provincial meeting the other day. There he showed that he is capable of nibbling at a detail, and doubtless he proved—to his own contentment—that if the said rifle did now and then kick a man's jaw nearly to dislocation, it was only playfulness, and not wicked intention.

On the face of it Mr. Clare Read was appropriately placed as Secretary to the Local Government Board, for no doubt he must have been born a poor-law guardian. Somehow, after he was in office, he seemed to have a pensive—nay, lugubrious—look, and he accounted for this in a speech to his constituents a few days since. It seems that he likes official duties well enough, but even in regard to them his expression was not hearty, whereas he uttered a melancholy jeremiad on what may be called his corporate Ministerial duties. He is sorely tried by those functions of subordinate officials which are more imperative than those of their immediate offices—namely, those of making a house and keeping a house from four o'clock one day to any hour the next morning. Certainly, sometimes when he has been sitting on the Treasury bench deep in the small hours his attitude and demeanour and expression of face were somehow suggestive of Marius amidst the ruins of Carthage. No doubt he has often heard “bright chattering claim the morn” with pleasure, but then he had not to sit up all night to meet the cheerful bird. He is a representative man in the Administration, and it is to be hoped that he will be able to mould himself to the discomforts which he deplors.

For a short time, in the Conservative Government before the present, Sir Michael Hicks-Beach went through an official probation. Therein he was found to be equal to his work; but he was always gentle, even depressed, and seemed unambitious in his aspirations. But when, one morning, he woke and found himself Chief Secretary for Ireland, there must have awakened within him a new spirit. In the very first speech which he delivered as a Minister he developed the line he meant to take in regard to the threatening and aggressive body of Irish Home Rulers whom he would have to encounter. His manner was altered; he stood firm and erect, his voice was raised to its highest pitch, and he evinced a combination of pluck and courtesy, which he maintained during the whole of what was to him an arduous Session; for he had to contend with and try to conciliate the wildest of the Home Rulers at hours of the morning when no chronicle of the proceedings was made, and therefore the outer world knew nothing of the labour which he had endured. As Secretary for Ireland he was an agreeable surprise, and anyone who wishes to know how he demeaned himself in the House may learn something of it by reading a speech which he recently delivered in Dublin.

To conclude this record, such as it is, of the recess appearances of some of the sub-Ministers with effect, it should be mentioned that Sir James Elphinstone has lately been discoursing nautically in a very midland county. He confessed that no one was more astonished than he himself, and that is saying a great deal, when he found himself a Lord of the Treasury. He seemed to understand the conditions on which the dignity was conferred, one of which is a judicious taciturnity upon his favourite topic, for something of reticence was observable in a few remarks he made at the meeting in question about naval affairs. It appears that he has even persuaded himself to have faith in the present Government as to the creation and preservation of a navy; but the chief reason of his belief seems to consist in the fact that the now First Lord of the Admiralty is nearly six feet two in height, and stalwart in proportion.

Following the example of Mr. Ward Hunt, the Home Secretary is peregrinating the country for the purpose of learning his business. In Edinburgh, in particular, Mr. Cross has been holding, as it were, a sanitary inspection; and it is whispered that, at interviews with numerous North British representatives which he has lately had, he has been trying to catch a little of the accent of the country in order that he may make himself rapidly understood by Scotch members with whom he may in future have to communicate personally.

## MUSIC.

## THE LEEDS FESTIVAL.

The closing performances of this great music meeting, as stated in our last week's notice, took place on Saturday; “The Messiah” having been given on the morning of that day, and a people's concert, at cheap prices, in the evening. The proceedings of the Thursday and Friday were necessarily but briefly adverted to in our previous remarks; and it is now due to say that the music given on the mornings and evenings of those days was generally rendered with an efficiency worthy of the occasion, and such as might have been anticipated from the exceptional excellence of the arrangements.

The Thursday morning's performances began with Dr. Spark's clever execution of Handel's concerto in G minor on the grand organ of the Townhall, of which the player is the regularly-appointed organist. This was followed by Mendelssohn's sinfonie-cantate, “Lobgesang” (“Hymn of Praise”), the solos in the vocal portion of the work having been assigned to Mesdames Otto-Alvsleben and Trebelli-Bettini and Mr. Lloyd. The morning performance closed with a selection from “Israel in Egypt,” the solo pieces in which were sung by Madame Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Santley, and Signor Agnesi. The choruses in the cantata and those from the oratorio were given with great effect by the fine body of provincial chorists; and it is scarcely necessary to say that the orchestral features of the score and the vocal solos were adequately rendered.

The specialty of Thursday evening's concert was Mr. Henry Smart's cantata, “The Bride of Dunkerron,” a work that was originally composed for the Birmingham Festival of 1864, and has been subsequently performed with much success at various places. The text of the cantata (written by Mr. F. Enoch) is founded on an Irish legend which formed the subject of one of Crofton Croker's ballads, and the supposed action relates to the love of the Lord of Dunkerron for a sea-maiden, and the opposing influences of the Sea-King and the storm-spirits. Mr. Smart's composition contains some very graceful and dramatic vocal music for solo voices and chorus, while the orchestral introduction and accompaniments are scored with masterly command of varied instrumental effects. At Leeds “The Bride of Dunkerron” again met with a highly favourable reception, and the composer was called forward in response to the special applause which followed the close of the work, the solos in which were sung by Madame Alvsleben, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley. The overture to “La Gazza Ladra,” Mr. Sullivan's “Ouverture di Ballo,” the march and chorus from “Tannhäuser,” and familiar vocal pieces, completed Thursday evening's programme.

On the Friday morning Mr. G. A. Macfarren's “St. John the Baptist” met with a repetition of the success which has attended its several previous performances, and was again recognised as one of the few important works of the kind that have been produced since Mendelssohn's “Elijah.” It will be remembered that the oratorio was first heard at the Bristol Festival, in October, 1873, and was given, with enhanced success, by the London Sacred Harmonic Society, in March last, of both which occasions we spoke at the time. At Leeds yesterday (Friday) week the solos were sung by Mesdames Alvsleben and Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, the three last-named artists having been associated therewith in the original performance of the oratorio. “St. John the Baptist” was followed by Rossini's “Stabat Mater,” the solo music of which was sung by Mdle. Titiens, Madame Trebelli-Bettini, Signor Campanini, and Signor Agnesi.

The Friday evening's concert began with Schumann's “Paradise and the Peri,” one of his most important productions, the grandeur and beauty of which have several times been commented on by us in reference to London performances. The orchestral and choral effects were finely realised, and the solo portions were sung by Mdle. Titiens, Mesdames Alvsleben and Patey, Mr. Lloyd, and Signor Agnesi. M. Gounod's clever “Funeral March of a Marionette” (encored), the overtures to “Guillaume Tell” and “Masaniello,” and miscellaneous vocal pieces by some of the principal singers, made up the remainder of Friday evening's concert.

Of “The Messiah,” which virtually formed the climax of the festival, on Saturday morning, it is merely necessary to say that the choral singing was again of special excellence, and that the solos were distributed between Mdle. Titiens, Mesdames Alvsleben and Patey, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Bentham, Mr. Santley, and Signor Agnesi. At the close of the oratorio the Hon. Admiral Duncombe (acting president), speaking on behalf of the subscribers, thanked Sir Michael Costa for the admirable manner in which the concerts and oratorios had been carried out, and expressed a hope that, in the event of such festivals becoming triennial in Leeds, the patrons might again have the valuable assistance of a conductor of such experience. Sir Michael Costa bowed in acknowledgment, and the festival proper closed with the National Anthem.

The proceedings of Saturday evening, not having been contemplated in the original arrangements, are to be considered as merely supplemental. The “People's Concert” included performances by Madame Alvsleben, Madame Valeria, Mdle. Marie Roze, Mr. E. Lloyd, Signor Catalani, Signor Agnesi, Signor Giulio Perkins, and Mr. Lazarus (clarinet), in addition to the full choir of 270 voices, the organist having been Dr. Spark, the pianists and accompanists Messrs. James and A. Broughton and Mr. J. H. Cowen, and the conductor, Sir Michael Costa. The hall was crowded to excess, and hundreds of persons were unable to obtain admission. The expenses of the festival have been about £6000, and the receipts from all sources will reach above £7000, so that there will be a surplus, at least, of £1000 for the benefit of the local medical charities.

There was but one novelty brought forward at the festival, and to this we may now specially refer. Dr. Spark's cantata for unaccompanied chorus, “Deutschland and Freedom evermore,” is based on a subject taken from a poem by Freilgath, and contains some very effective choral writing, which might have been even more telling with the admixture of orchestral contrasts. The old Lutheran chorale “Ein feste burg ist unser Gott” is woven into the composition with much skill, and the work was well received.

Mr. Sims Reeves was taken ill immediately on his arrival at Leeds, and was therefore unable to fulfil his engagement at the Festival.

The second concert of the new series, at the Crystal Palace, on Saturday afternoon, was rendered special by the reappearance of Dr. Hans von Bülow, whose masterly pianoforte-playing was displayed with great effect in Liszt's “Hungarian Fantasia” (with orchestral accompaniments), in two unaccompanied solos by Chopin, and Liszt's “Ronde des Lutins” (the last given in reply to an encore). The symphony was Mendelssohn's “Italian,” and the overtures were that to “Oberon,” and Mr. Gadsby's, entitled “The Witches' Frolic,” the latter of which was first produced at a concert of the British Orchestral Society in March last, when we spoke of the work, which is a clever musical illustration of one of the “Ingoldsby Legends.” The vocalists at Saturday's concert were Madame Sinico-Campobello and Miss Sterling.

This week's Promenade Concerts at Covent Garden Theatre began with an Auber night, on Monday, when Madame Lemmens-Sherrington made her first appearance there this season. The programme of last week's English night was repeated on Wednesday; and yesterday (Friday) was to be a Scotch ballad night. Madame Sinico is announced for Monday next; and Madame Otto-Alvsleben for the following Saturday, when, also, Herr Gungl (the composer of much popular dance music) will appear.

A special service, in aid of the benevolent fund of the College of Organists, was held in St. Paul's Cathedral on Tuesday evening, when a sermon was preached by Bishop Claughton, in advocacy of the claims of necessitous organists, their widows and families; and a collection was made at the close of the service. The anthem and all the music performed was composed by members of the college. The choir (drawn from various sources) numbered about 300 voices. The musical arrangements were made by Mr. R. Limpus (founder of the college); and Dr. Stainer (organist of St. Paul's) presided at the organ. There was a very large attendance.

Contrary to previous misgivings, the financial results of the Liverpool festival are far from unsatisfactory. There will be nearly £1000 available for distribution among the medical charities, according to the report of the committee presented on Monday at a meeting at the Townhall, at which the Mayor presided. The principal distributions agreed upon are the following:—Northern Hospital, £200; Royal Infirmary, £200; Southern Hospital, £200; Children's Infirmary, £100; House of Rest for Incurable Women, £50, &c. The sale of tickets realised £6864. £2176 was paid to the principal artists. The committee defended the large payments made to leading artists, and stated that the largest profit was made on the occasion when Madame Patti sang (it is said at £400 each night).

Much excitement was caused in Worcester, on Tuesday, by the announcement that the Dean and Chapter had refused the use of the cathedral for the next Festival of the Three Choirs, which was to recur at that city next year. For a century and a half these festivals have been held each autumn alternately at Worcester, Hereford, and Gloucester, the sacred music (consisting of oratorios, anthems, requiems, and masses) being given in the cathedrals of the three cities, while the secular music was performed in some other public building. Objections have before been raised against the use of the cathedral for such purposes; but until now no active steps have been taken by the Church authorities in opposition to the old arrangements. On the retirement of Dr. Peel, Dean of Worcester, on the completion of the restoration of Worcester Cathedral, a few months ago, it was expected that the new Dean, the Hon. Grantham Yorke, would oppose the future use of the Worcester Cathedral for the festivals. Memorials were presented to the Dean and Chapter from various public bodies in support of the formal request recently made to the Chapter by the festival committee to grant the use of the cathedral for next year's festival. A special meeting of the Chapter was held on Monday last to consider the request, and the next day the Mayor of Worcester, as chairman of the festival committee, received a formal reply, declining positively to give the required use of the cathedral. The exact terms of the reply will not be made known until after the meeting of the festival committee at the end of this week, but its substance has been given above. Meantime a requisition to the Mayor, calling an indignation meeting, is in course of signature. The Bishop had already signified his acceptance of the offer of the post of president of the festival, and amongst those who had sent in their names as stewards are the Marquis of Hertford, Earls Beauchamp, Calthorpe, Coventry, and Somers, and Lords Leigh, Hampton, and Northwick.

The meetings of the Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society, of which the Duke of Edinburgh is president and a member of the orchestra, will recommence on Friday, Nov. 13, and the practices will again be held (by permission of the Committee of Council on Education) in the Lecture Theatre of the South Kensington Museum. The preliminary examinations of candidates for admission to the society have begun, and applications can now be received by the honorary secretary at the Royal Albert Hall, Kensington-gore.

Herr Theodor Formes, the well-known singer, died last week at Endenich, near Bonn.

## THEATRES.

## ADELPHI.

It is not too often that Mr. G. F. Rowe makes his appeal to the public from the stage. His impersonation of Micawber would induce us to desire that his personal appearance there were frequently possible; but the actor-author has shaped out for himself an independent course, which sets him apart for rare occasions. As a dramatist he has strong practical claims, which are well supported by the new piece he produced here on Saturday, entitled “The Geneva Cross.” This is just such a theme and title as we should have expected from him. It is illustrative of the late Franco-German war, and has been already favourably received in the United States. The action commences with the cannon-foundry of Pierre Le Brun, near Auxerre, and we are first presented with the workmen of the establishment, and in particular one Riel (Mr. H. Sinclair), for whom a certain letter is intended which falls into the hands of a rival, the overseer, Mathieu Moineau (Mr. A. Glover), who also loves Gabrielle Le Brun (Miss Marie Henderson), and whose hand has been promised to him by her father. Moineau, retaining Riel's letter in his possession, denounces him as a spy, and occasions his dismissal; but Gabrielle more than once intercedes, and gets him replaced. In the second act Gabrielle's birthday is celebrated, and Riel is charged to place a floral crown upon her head, and benefits by the opportunity to declare his love. An exciting scene of quarrel follows, in which Riel appears in improved colours, for Riel declares himself to be Riel de Bourg, a nobleman, yet willing to wed a burgher's daughter. Riel is, in fact, a Prussian student in search of experience. He is, moreover, solicited by an unknown agent to reveal the secrets of the foundry, and on his refusal is threatened with mischief. By this time the war has broken out. The popular cry is “To Berlin!” and Gabrielle, in the midst of the crowd, musket in hand, partakes of the general enthusiasm. An interval occurs before the third act opens. The incident at Sedan has happened, and the inhabitants of Paris, suffering from the siege, are perishing of famine. The house of Pierre Le Brun shelters that worthy himself, also Gabrielle and her husband, Riel, who, to avoid fighting against his own countrymen, adopts the Geneva cross, which entitles him to devote himself to the sick and wounded. Nevertheless, he is not allowed to withdraw so easily from service. Moineau, who commands a regiment, orders him at once to join it; whereupon he feels compelled to reveal to his wife his Prussian nationality. At first she shrinks from him, but afterwards aids in his escape. Gabrielle for this act is, with her father, consigned to prison and condemned to die. Such is the situation



of affairs at the commencement of the fourth act. Martago (Miss Edith Stuart) comes to the rescue of her foster-sister, Gabrielle, but Moineau continues revengeful, and her father is just about to be dragged away to death when the bombardment shatters the walls, and Riel, with a multitude of Prussians, rushes in. Moineau falls by a stray shot, and the victorious Riel clasps his wife, while the Prussian flag is planted in triumph, and the curtain falls on a scene of military brilliance and confusion. That a piece so full of interest and action, notwithstanding some serious shortcomings and many tedious situations, should have thoroughly succeeded is not at all surprising. Mr. Rowe has added to his laurels by its production.

HOLBORN.

On Saturday, what was announced as an original drama, entitled "Newmarket," was produced, under the management of Mr. Morris James Guiver. It is stated on the programme to have been written by William Parr Isaacson, Esq., of Newmarket. This may have been so; but as the piece progressed visions of Mr. Boucicault's "Flying Scud" passed before our eyes, and long ere the first act closed we became convinced that the incidents, business, scenery, the very flats—all had been adapted. The only difference was in the dialogue and date of action. Some slipshod blank verse was substituted for the vigorous prose of Mr. Boucicault's composition, and the story was thrown back to the reign of Charles II., the Merry Monarch himself being represented by Mr. W. Belford. In the second act the adaptation of the old materials proceeded, and the well-known scene of the racecourse, as set for "The Flying Scud," reappeared, fresh and brilliant as if but newly painted. The Rye House Plot is connected with the action. The second act ends with the palace in flames, and the third with a complete view of the Rye House in the distance, the Royal carriage, drawn by real horses, in the foreground, and the groups of discontented conspirators at certain intervals. We are doubtful whether this is exactly the sort of thing to claim or to merit the support of honest playgoers. Some of the performers we should like to have seen better employed. Miss Maggie Brennan, as Tim Whiffler, was in costume and deportment altogether charming; and Miss Carlotta Addison, as Alice Jackson, acted with great propriety and vigour. The piece was preceded by the comedietta of "A Roland for an Oliver," and followed by the farce of "The Married Bachelor." The house was crowded, and the acting, though not so finished as it might have been, appeared to afford general satisfaction.

HOLBORN AMPHITHEATRE.

This theatre has been opened by Mr. Macdonough, who has depended for his success on the production of a new opera-bouffe, entitled "Melusine the Enchantress," the words by G. M. Layton and the music by M. Hervé. It is taken from the latter's opera of "Les Chevaliers de la Table Ronde." Of the merits of that work, and of the present adaptation, we are not called on to give an opinion; the feeling uppermost in our mind—that neither the acting nor singing represented either—precluding the vain attempt of forming a judgment. We do not profess to be acquainted with the artists engaged, nor would we speak disparagingly of their attempts; for all certainly acted with extreme earnestness, and one or two with commendable vivacity. The orchestra, under the direction of M. Audibert, performed admirably; but the vocal accompaniment on the stage was seldom heard in accordance with the instrumentation beneath it. It would be perilous, therefore, to criticise individuals, or to distinguish two or three as eminently deserving. We must wait until certain very serious defects are remedied or removed. By that time the public will have decided whether the new opera-bouffe is or is not to be regarded as a success.

#### THE TRANSIT OF VENUS.

News has been received by telegraph of the safe arrival of the *Merope* at Christchurch, New Zealand, with the transit of Venus party on board.

The Sandwich Islands and Rodriguez expeditions have also reached their destinations without any casualty. At the latter island some difficulty was experienced in landing the instruments and heavy stores, as coral reefs prevented her Majesty's ship *Shearwater* from approaching the land, but eventually the instruments were landed without damage, and hoisted by means of shears to the selected site. Since then the *Shearwater* has made a trip from Mauritius and back with forty-two chronometers, which Lord Lindsay lent for the purpose, and it is proposed to repeat this operation, so that the difference of longitude between Rodriguez and Mauritius will be determined within a fraction of a second.

Mauritius has been connected with Aden by Mr. Gill by means of the same forty-two chronometers, and the longitude of the latter place will be determined with great accuracy by submarine cable, the section from Suez to Aden having been already done by Mr. Gill. A submarine cable between Mauritius and Aden (the weak link in this chain of longitudes) will be laid down within a twelvemonth, and when this is done the longitudes of the Mauritius group of stations will be determined to a tenth of a second, thus constituting them a first-rate group of Delisle stations.

The Kerguelen party have left Capetown for Kerguelen Island after some delay, caused by the breaking down of the vessel which was to have carried them; but they will have ample time to erect their observatories before Dec. 8. While at Capetown the Rev. Father Perry gave an interesting lecture to a large audience on the transit of Venus.

The members of the Egyptian expedition are expected to reach Alexandria by the end of this month.—*Academy*.

An exhibition of poultry, pigeons, dogs, cats, and cage-birds, consisting of over 1200 specimens and 150 distinct varieties, has been held in the Corn Exchange, Brighton.

At a meeting of the leading citizens of Manchester, convened by the Mayor and held on Monday, it was agreed that a public subscription should be opened for the purpose of establishing a suitable permanent memorial in Manchester to the late Sir William Fairbairn. The form of the memorial selected was a statue, and a scholarship, or other suitable endowment, in connection with the engineering and mechanics classes at Owens College.

The emigration returns for the quarter ending Sept. 30 have been made up by the emigration officers at Liverpool. During the three months in question a total number of 187 ships left the Mersey, with 41,934 emigrants, which were distributed in the following manner:—"Under the Act": To the United States, 30,854; Canada, 7145; Nova Scotia, 650. "Not under the Act": United States, 2091; Canada, 294; Nova Scotia, 61; Victoria, 230; South America, 516; East Indies and Africa, 93. Compared with the returns for the corresponding quarter of 1873, these figures show a decreased emigration of 25 ships and 9515 emigrants. For the month ending Sept. 30, 1874, the total number of ships which sailed from the Mersey with emigrants was 66, with 14,011 passengers. This shows a decrease, compared with September, 1873, of 5591 emigrants.

#### REHEARSALS.

London is gradually settling down to its winter season. The great mass of holiday-makers have returned—though holidays seem to begin and end later every year—and the streets have regained their old busy, cheerful look, so welcome after the sultry laziness of August. The nights are quickly closing in, and already our most constant friend, the Fog of November, has sent his messengers to warn us of his coming. Shops are beginning to hint at the winter fashions, and furs and sealskins are seen in the streets on days when the weather, like a timid bather, has put one foot down into the cold—the thermometer going down, perhaps, a dozen degrees—quickly to draw it up again, more than once, before he can resolve to plunge into frost, snow, slush, and misery.

And the innumerable amusements of London, if not yet in full swing, are actively preparing for the great harvest of Christmas. Thousands of brains, hands, legs, voices, are at work to make Boxing Night and the succeeding month or two gay and cheery for as many of the four millions of London as can afford a shilling, sixpence, threepence even, for a night's amusement. The pretty picturesque scene of the selection of the little imps and fairies for the Drury Lane pantomime, so often sketched with pen and pencil, is over, and the long and anxious work of drilling has begun, goes on day after day, reducing the wild restless street-boy, pert and ragged as his congener the town sparrow, to a comparatively docile and reliable part of the great army ruled despotically by Mr. Cormack. So at the Albert Hall, and a thousand concert-rooms scattered over Great Britain, the immense body of amateur chorus-singers that has arisen during the last fifty years is beginning its autumn meetings for the practice of oratorios, cantatas, part-songs—giving weeks, sometimes months, of regular rehearsal for perhaps one evening's performance.

Autumn, indeed, would seem to be a sort of general rehearsal for winter. Are not girls at school, even, entering into their dancing-lessons with a vigour entirely unknown in the summer months, rehearsing in their minds (and with their feet) the delights of the yet distant holidays, with their vast possibilities of parties and partners, suppers, conquests, happiness; absurd little castles in the air, less substantial, if sweeter, and hardly more wholesome, than those the pastrycook moulds in sugar round a wedding-cake. Schoolboys are planning their parts in rougher delights; and already, perhaps, some of the boys of bigger growth at that great national school whose pupils write after their names the mystic letters M.P. are preparing, and in solitude with impassioned voice and action delivering, the speeches which next season are to electrify the House, England, the world in general.

About these rehearsals, as about all others, the most noticeable thing is their difference from the actual performance. It is an old saying among musicians that too good a last rehearsal is a bad sign; and it is strange how public speakers, actors, singers, sometimes electrify their audience when the last rehearsal has been very bad indeed—some enthusiasm shown early in the speech, or song, or play has roused them, possibly even a marked failure in the beginning has spurred them on to fresh and fierce exertions which made final failure impossible; while certainty of success sometimes renders careless and tame, not ceaselessly, eagerly, on the alert to make every possible point.

But individual rehearsals—especially those solitary ones which are a sort of practical castles in the air—vary far more widely and strangely from the results than those of bodies of singers or actors. Peep into the mind of a nervous young barrister, as again and again he goes over the address to the jury he has prepared, and tackles one by one his opponent's witnesses, mercilessly crushing them, impaling them on the horns of logical dilemmas from which no evasion can enable them to escape—is not success assured? Alas! he has written out his speech three times and knows it every word; but what speech of Demosthenes, Cicero, Gladstone, or Bright would not fall flat delivered in tones scarcely audible, with eyes glued to the table before him? The beginning is a failure, he does not warm up to the brilliant sarcasms in the middle, and leaves out the best parts of his peroration from sheer abject misery—he thinks the jury would be sure to laugh at them. No one could logically escape from the posers he has prepared for those thick-skulled witnesses; but—like some Giant Stupidity quietly sitting down on an infuriated bull and crushing his head, horns and all, by sheer ponderosity—their enormous dullness simply does not see the dilemma, and they blandly and steadfastly go on contradicting themselves without being in the least baffled or staggered, or indeed conscious that they have proved themselves perjurers or fools. The Judge sees perfectly what our barrister means; but in the eyes of half the jury the evidence is unshaken, the witnesses simply sturdy, honest, incorruptible Britons.

So of all nervous men, for whatever they may be preparing themselves; their little speeches and delicate compliments from pure shyness remain for ever unspoken, or are so badly given as to be unnoticed or even totally misunderstood. People don't give the answers confidently reckoned upon to lead up to brilliant repartees, though they were surely much the most natural answers if people only always said the most natural things—if human nature were the simple, utterly uncomplicated affair it is generally taken to be by politicians and ecclesiastics and other wise men. Nobody, in rehearsing for anything, ever allows nearly enough for what we may call chance. Who, except those horrible persons who are always half an hour early for everything, from dinner to trains, ever even when he has only half a dozen things to be done in a morning and has given "ample time" for each, finishes within an hour of the time at which he calculated on being his own master for the rest of the day?

It is no wonder that these rehearsals of men are so unlike reality. What, then, can be the resemblance of those great though little, absurd yet so necessary, perpetual rehearsals that are going on around us every day—the imitative "play" of children? For their sports are far oftener simply an imitation—a rehearsal—of the business of later life than any mere game; and these imitations are always of the work of older people, rather than of their amusements—partly, perhaps, because it is not very often that children see real "grown-up play" (shades of sombre dinners! the little ones, in escaping you, escape much), and, no doubt, partly because there is to a child an intense, absorbing interest in the utter and mysterious incomprehensibility of a man's serious occupations.

So the little ones are shopmen, "papa at the office," "mamma buying clothes," the Queen and Parliament, soldiers fighting, shipwrecked seamen, people being married—everything they may hereafter, scarcely more soberly and earnestly, be. Mere "play" though it is, this is training for them: not all pleasure, nor all kindness and innocence, as poets say; yet how greatly, to our eyes, accustomed to the grimy details of real business, exceeding in tender beauty, sweet and pathetic, the common work we "file our minds" in—though that, too, has, perhaps, its infantine and helpless beauty in the eyes of the loving Master who has given it as training, preparation, rehearsal, for a life of stronger deeds, of purer, less divided motives, let us hope, that to us is yet, as ours to the children, unknown and incomprehensible.

#### THE SCILLY ISLANDS.

There was a time when the Phœnicians were the first maritime power, as Mr. Lindsay tells us, in his "History of Merchant Shipping." That was in the days of which Dryden wrote:—

Rude as their ships was navigation then,  
No useful compass or meridian known;  
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,  
And knew no North but when the Pole star shone.

They visited the islands of which we offer this week some illustrations. These they named the Cassiterides, on account of the tin which they yielded in rich abundance. After them came the Greeks, who gave to them the name of Hesperides, or Western Islands. Their present name of Scilly is doubtless derived from the Latin, scylla, a rock. In the etymology, therefore, of these three names, we have at once an indication of their situation on the western confines of the Old World, their rocky character, and former importance to the ancient merchants by reason of their mineral wealth.

At most conditions of tide and weather these isles can be reached by steamer from Penzance in from four to six hours, and on a clear day the run across is most enjoyable for all good sailors. The Cornish coast is on the one hand, with the rocks of Land's End and the Longships Lighthouse, and on the other hand are the Wolf Rock Lighthouse and the Bell Rock. There are vessels entering and leaving the Channel, and frequently a fine school of porpoises adding life to the scene, not to mention the gulls and other varieties of sea birds, which appear in greater abundance as the islands are approached. There is only one landing-place available for steamers, and that is at Hugh Town Quay, on the largest of the islands, called St. Mary's. Only four other islands are inhabited—viz., Treco, St. Agnes, St. Martin's, and Bryher.

It frequently happens that those who have visited Scilly only by the excursion-boat, which allows about a four-hours' stay—just sufficient for dinner and, as in many cases happens, to see a few of the least interesting parts—leave with an impression that a fortnight's residence would be undesirable. Such ideas, however, are not likely to be shared by those who have had the courage to make the experiment. The salubrity of the climate, with the bracing Atlantic breeze, the boating, the variety of attractions—historic, scenic, and curious—will gratify those who, having secured their quarters in Tregarthen's Hotel, Hugh House, or elsewhere in Hugh Town, place themselves under the guidance of Horatio Nelson (mason, constable, and fly proprietor) and of his counterpart afloat, Stephen Gibson, or some other worthy boatman. Assuming that we are staying at Hugh House (from which the view of Hugh Town is taken), we will start on foot to Star Castle, near by; the initials over the gateway of which at once carry our thoughts back earlier than the degenerate days of "Queen James," to the time "when Elizabeth was King."

Omitting the unrepresented attractions, we will stop to admire the primitive windmill on Buzza-hill, which grinds all the corn grown on the islands. The antiquary will not fail to look for the barrow on this hill, considered to be an unusually fine one.

The Chrysalis Rock is a fair type of many such remarkable examples of the disintegration of the granite. We must, however, cross to Treco, and avail ourselves of the liberty accorded by the late King Smith, and still continued to visitors, of surveying the gardens, in which aloes and many exotics flourish in great luxuriance, and where the decorations of the summer-house by the croquet-ground bear witness to the frequency of wrecks on these islands and the numerous rocks in their vicinity. The Abbey gives its name to the residence and gardens. On this island, also, is now to be seen the monument just erected to his memory, of which we give an illustration.

The present St. Agnes Lighthouse was erected A.D. 1680, and, with the Bishop, Wolf, and Longships, adds greatly to the present safety of navigation in the entrance to the Channel. When, however, the thick sea-fogs roll over, the normal condition is almost reinstated in which the old women of the island (St. Agnes) used to exult when they cast pins into the well and prayed Sancta Verna to send wrecks. But we must return to Hugh Town Quay, where the steamer (the Queen of the Bay) is about to leave for the last time this season, prior to going into dock for new boilers. Her captain stands on the bridge and blows the whistle three times. We are on board. The gangway is taken ashore. "Cast off for'ard! Cast off aft! Stern starboard!" says the captain, and we are getting away. The amiable inhabitants crowd to the corner of the quay which we are rounding. It reminds those of us who have read Captain Basil Hall's account of Loo-Choo, of the description of the leave-taking by those interesting islanders, the clashing of the Eastern gongs being, of course, substituted by the Western "Hurrahs!"

The Vegetarian Society, of which Professor F. W. Newman is president, held its annual soirée in the Nonconformist Memorial Hall, Manchester, last week. A large number of members and friends took tea together.

Experiments were made at Woolwich Arsenal, yesterday week, with the new hot-air balloon; but the machine, though inflated rapidly, proved not to have sufficient buoyancy to rise with the weight it was intended to carry.

From the report of the Director-General of the Army, issued on Monday, it appears that last year, out of 178,356 men, 10,724 could neither read nor write, and that 9543 could read but not write.

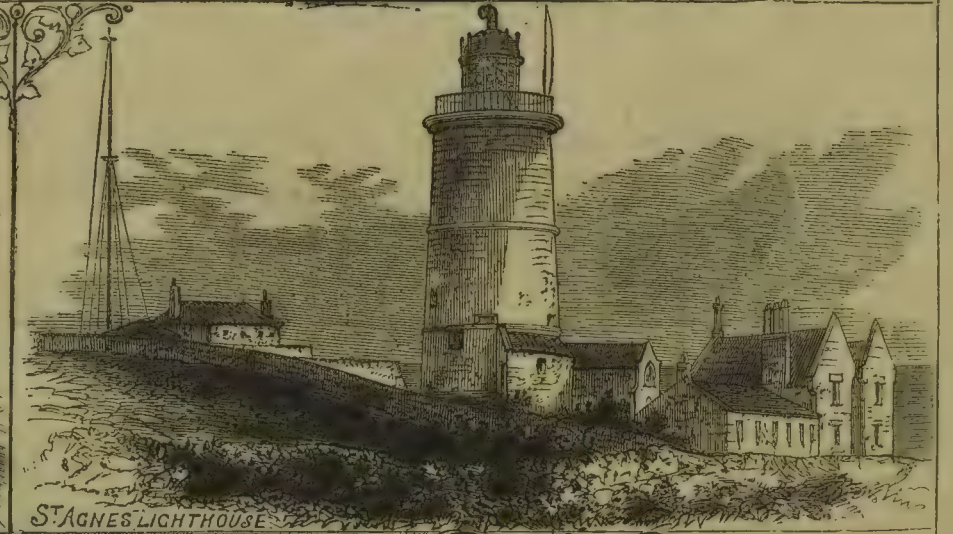
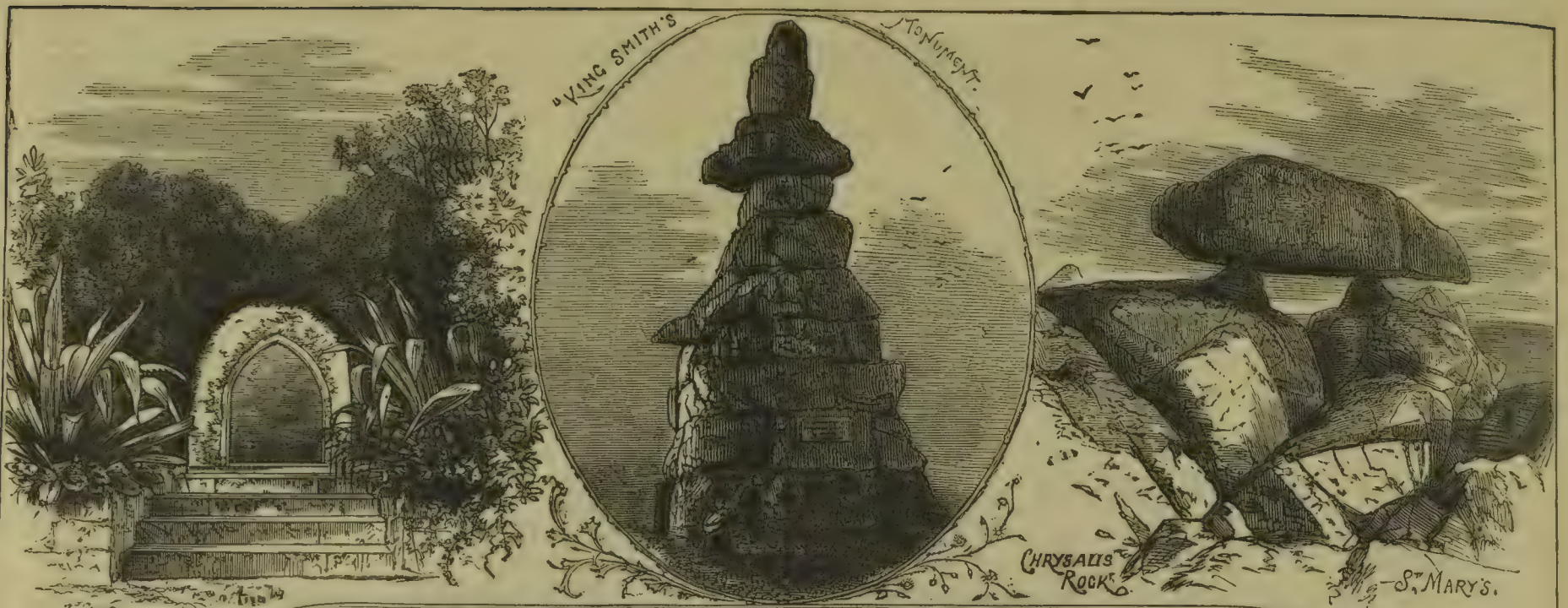
On his retirement from the aldermanic bench of Sheffield, Mr. Jessop, a steel manufacturer of that town, has offered to the committee of the Sheffield Hospital for Women a site on which he proposes to build a hospital at the cost of £12,000.

The brig *Hermoso Habanero*, bound from Cuba to Bremen, which had been sixty-eight days at sea, was wrecked on Sunday at Sudmore, Isle of Wight. The master and crew of eight men were saved by the Brooke life-boat, the George and Anne, belonging to the National Institution.

In their half-yearly report, issued on Monday, the directors of the Anglesea Central Railway Company direct attention to the fact that the second class on their railway has been abolished since the beginning of the present year, and that the restriction of passenger traffic to first and third class has produced an appreciable increase in the receipts.

The conference of the Congregational Union of England and Wales, held at Huddersfield, was brought to a close on Thursday week. In the course of the day Sir Charles Reed moved a series of resolutions, recognising the great services which had been rendered by Sunday schools, and the importance of maintaining the system in a high state of efficiency. The resolutions were passed.—On the same day the English synod of the United Presbyterian Church at Manchester came to a close. It was agreed that the next meeting of the synod should be held in Liverpool, in October, 1875, power being given to the moderator to call a special meeting of the synod if occasion required at the meeting of the general synod in May next. The Rev. Dr. Simpson was elected moderator for the next year.



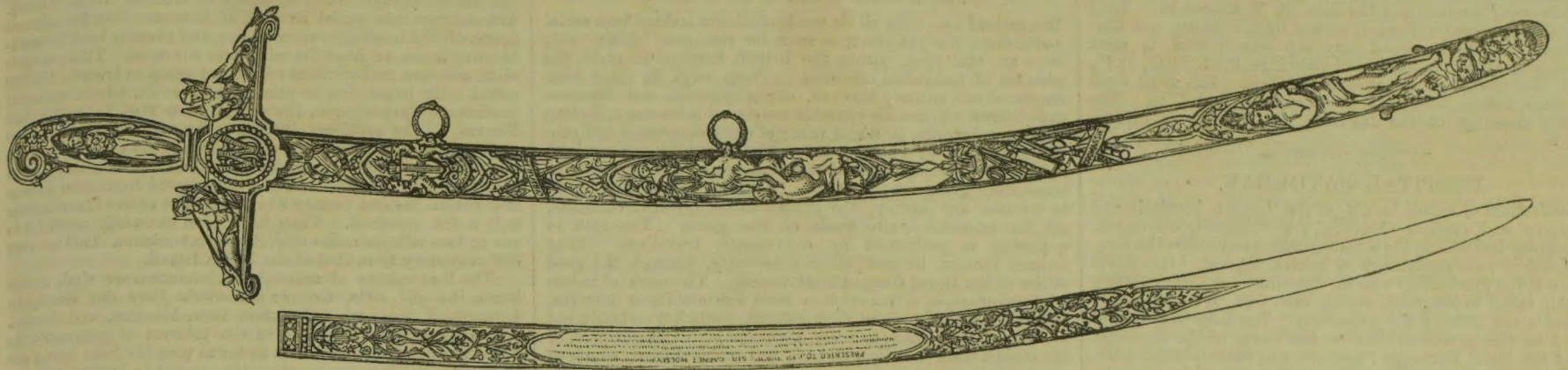






HER IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE EMPRESS OF RUSSIA.

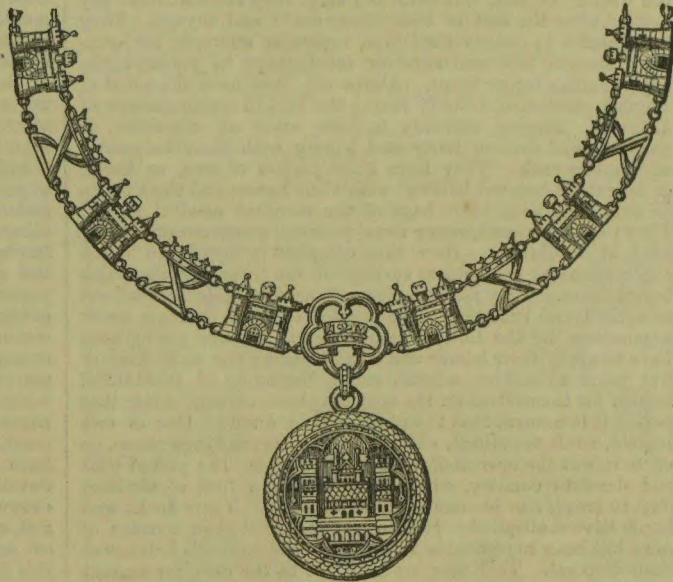




SWORD PRESENTED BY THE CITY OF LONDON TO SIR GARNET WOLSELEY.

## SIR GARNET WOLSELEY'S SWORD.

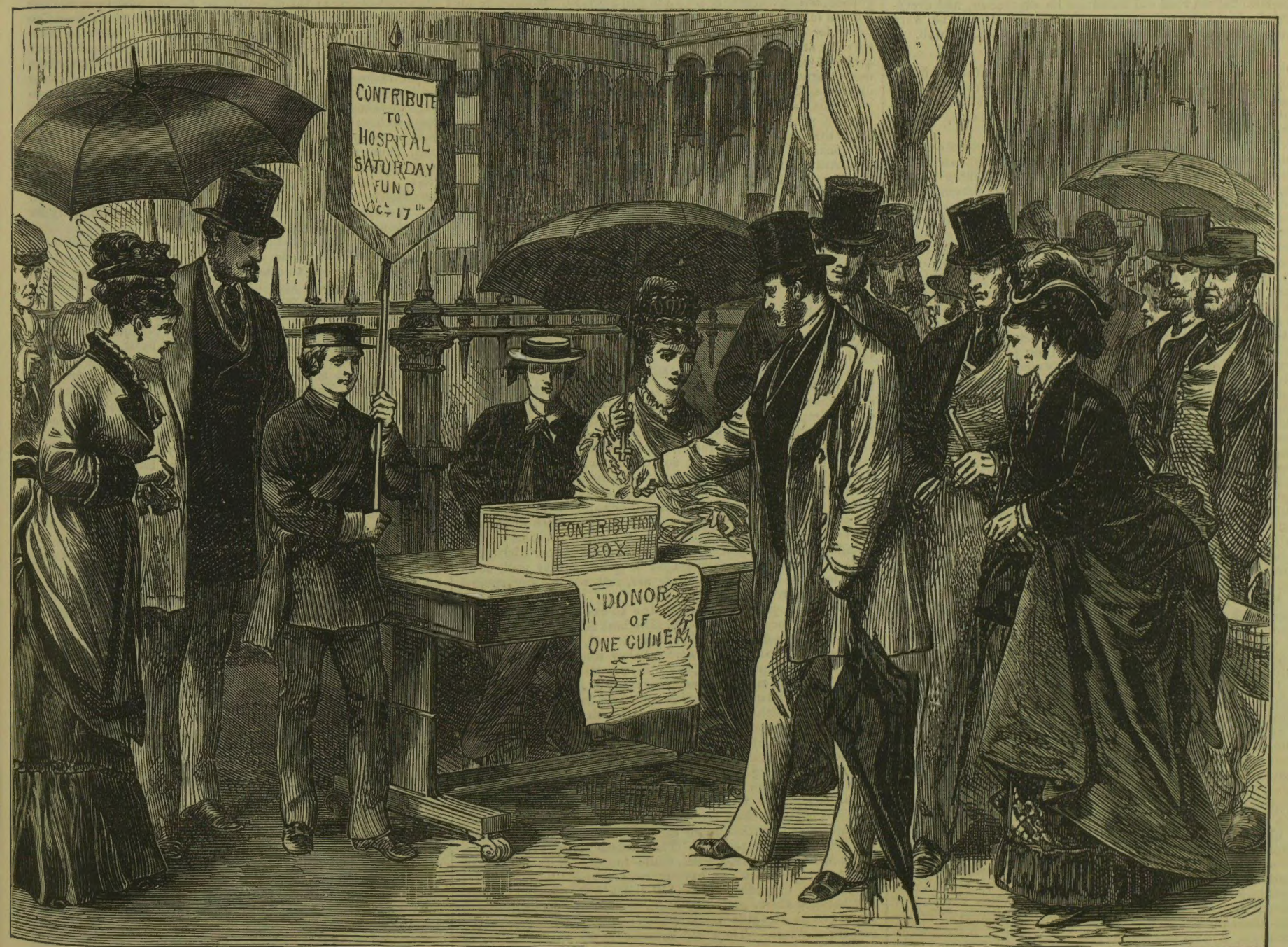
The sword presented to Sir Garnet Wolseley, with the freedom of the City of London, at Guildhall, on Thursday last, is a fine specimen of workmanship. It is an appropriate gift for a soldier, and one of cost and value. The handle, of massive and handsome design, is formed of figures representing Wisdom and Truth, while recumbent figures of Fame and Victory form the guard. The scabbard is enriched with the arms and monogram of Sir Garnet Wolseley and those of the City, and several groups of figures representing the triumph of Valour over Tyranny, Britannia encouraging her people to energy and bravery, and trophies of Ashantee implements of warfare. The blade bears the following inscription, surrounded by an ornamental border:—"Presented by the Corporation of London to Major-General Sir Garnet Joseph Wolseley, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., in recognition of his gallant services in the British Army, and especially in reference to the distinguished ability and gallantry displayed by him in his command of the expedition to the Gold Coast, by which he obtained results conducive to peace, commerce, and civilisation on the continent of Africa." The whole of the work is richly chased in the highest style of art, and is executed in silver-gilt, enriched with fine gold and enamel. It has been designed and manufactured by Messrs. White and Campbell, of New Bond-street.



CIVIC CHAIN AND BADGE FOR THE MAYOR OF EXETER.

## THE MAYOR OF EXETER'S BADGE.

The municipal decoration of a chain and badge was on Saturday formally presented to the Mayor and Corporation of Exeter by a deputation from the Royal Archaeological Institute of Great Britain and Ireland. The Institute held its annual meeting for 1873 at Exeter. It was decided by the members that a suitable acknowledgment should be made of the handsome entertainment which was then provided for them by the Mayor, Mr. C. J. Follett, who has since been re-elected, and by the municipality generally. It was found that the Exeter Corporation possessed no civic badge of office since their historical one was sacrificed, in old days, to the Royalist cause. A chain and badge were therefore selected as the most appropriate form of compliment. This was manufactured from the design of Mr. W. Burges, the well-known architect, by Mr. W. Page, goldsmith, of Great Portland-street. It is in the style of the thirteenth century. The chain, which weighs 22 oz., consists of sixteen links, the principal ones representing castles, which are the city insignia. The badge represents, in enamel, the city arms. The presentation was made by the Earl of Devon, who was president of last year's meeting. His Lordship, making a suitable speech, invested the Mayor with the chain and badge. The Mayor responded in a few well-chosen words, and was followed by Sir Stafford Northcote. The deputation consisted of Mr. Stephen Tucker (Rouge Croix), Mr. W. H. Tregellas, Sir



HOSPITAL SATURDAY: A LADY'S COLLECTING-BOX IN THE CITY.



John Maclean, Mr. Joseph Burt (honorary secretary of the institute), Mr. R. J. Spiers (ex-Mayor of Oxford), the Ven. Archdeacon Freeman, and the Rev. H. T. Ellacombe. They were afterwards entertained at dinner by the Mayor and Corporation. A distinguished company was invited to meet them—amongst whom were Lord Coleridge, Sir L. Palk, M.P., Sir J. Kennaway, M.P., and Canon Cook. The usual loyal and other toasts were duly given and responded to. The monthly meetings of the Institute recommence on Friday, Nov. 6.

### HOSPITAL SATURDAY.

The collections of money in aid of the London hospitals and infirmaries and medical charities, simultaneously conducted, on Saturday last, among the working classes and others throughout London, were an occasion of general interest. One novel feature of the proceedings was the appearance of ladies sitting at small tables in the public streets, each with her money-box, to receive the gifts of the passers-by. One lady took up her station on the pavement close to the statue of Mr. Peabody, behind the Royal Exchange; another, who bears a noble title, was in Capel-court. They were greatly assisted by the presence and aid of the police, which sometimes became necessary owing to the great crowds that were attracted to the spot. The money given was mostly in silver and coppers, the latter predominating, and the donors included persons of all classes, from gentlemen who contributed guineas down to a beggar in rags, who offered a penny, saying it was the last he had in the world. The other tables were not so productive, the highest amount collected by one person being about £10. From this sum the amounts ranged downwards to a couple of pounds or less. The principal stations were in New Broad-street, Aldersgate-street, Finsbury-pavement, Barbican, Basinghall-street, General Post Office, Holborn Viaduct Station, Farringdon-street, Metropolitan Meat Market, Ludgate-circus, St. Paul's-churchyard, Queen Victoria-street; City boundary, Holborn; Shorter's-court, the Oriental Bank, the Guards' Memorial in Waterloo-place, Trafalgar-square, Westminster Bridge, Regent-circus, Hyde Park-corner, Piccadilly-circus, and Leicester-square.

### PARIS AUTUMN FASHIONS.

The following notes refer to our Illustration published last week, but their publication was accidentally delayed by the non-arrival of a letter from our Paris correspondent:—

The advent of the autumnal demi-saison has been heralded in Paris by the appearance of numerous new toilettes of considerable originality, several of which will be found described below; but it may be as well to supplement the information there given by a few observations of a general character. Thus, polonaises of cloth, velvet, and cashmere continue to be in vogue for toilettes de jour, their trimmings consisting of passementerie, lace, and fringe, which in a few months' time they will exchange for deep bands of fur. Many fashionable toilettes de visite are edged with bands of cocks' feathers, which are completely replacing ostrich plumes for any employment of this kind. As regards toilettes d'intérieur, the robe princesses, it may be remarked, continues to be largely worn; while in reference to toilettes de soirée a complete revolution has taken place, the tunic being abolished and replaced by the tablier, drawn tight and secured behind by bows of faille or velvet. The felt chapeau rond still maintains its supremacy, and everything leads one to suppose that it will not merely be worn during the autumn, but through the coming winter as well.

#### THE ILLUSTRATIONS.

Fig. 1. Mantle of black cashmere, edged with fur, cut in the form of a hussar jacket, and trimmed with ornaments of alpaca braid. Chapeau rond of black felt, trimmed with velvet ribbon, a large bow of which ornaments the right side, while a deep mauve ostrich plume falls behind.

Fig. 2. Toilette de visite, in slate-coloured poul de soie, ornamented with flounces plaited in kilt fashion, and lined with pale grey silk. Mantle of black velvet, falling in two long lappets on each side, and edged with jet passementerie and fringe. The sleeves and collar are profusely garnished with Chantilly lace, and the back is ornamented with bows of silk ribbon. Chapeau of black velvet (with bandeau and strings of the same material), trimmed with white ostrich feathers in front, and with a white rose and foliage falling behind.

Fig. 5. Toilette de promenade or de visite, of grey faille and black velvet. The front of the under jupe, made exclusively of the first material, forms a succession of upright plaits; while at each side are vertical flounces gathered in and garnished with bouillonnées. The back of this under-robe, which is a traine, is composed of a succession of superposed plaits, flounces, and bouillonnées. The tunic is made of bands of black velvet and plaited faille, vandyked at the edges and ornamented with fringe of flock silk. They spread themselves out in fan-shape over the lower jupe, falling in front below the knees, and just covering the pouff formed by the lower jupe behind. The corsage is trimmed with bands of similar style; the chapeau being ornamented with a bandeau and bouquet of flowers and long bow falling behind.

Fig. 4. Toilette à traine of mauve-coloured poul de soie, trimmed at the sides with upright flounces garnished with kilt plaits, and forming, as it were, a succession of facings. The front is drawn lightly down, and made of innumerable pointed plaits, while the back of the dress is arranged so as to form a succession of large loose puffs. The chapeau is of white felt trimmed with velvet of the same shade as the dress, and ornamented with a long white ostrich feather falling behind.

Fig. 5. A double-breasted jaquette, in cashmere, cut to the shape, with cuffs and collar in almost masculine style, and ornamented with buttons of passementerie. The chapeau, worn at the very back of the head, is trimmed in front with a wreath of flowers, and on the summit with a bow of ribbon and short white ostrich plumes.

Fig. 6. Toilette de soirée, in "non-crushing" Chantilly net, with an apron of the same material, beaded with jet and drawn tightly back, a broad silk sash fastening it behind. The traine is composed of a succession of net plaitings and occasional flounces of jet lace, while the lower part of the toilette is formed in front of upright bouillonnées. The corsage is ornamented with net plaitings and lace in the same style as the traine. This robe, with those of figs. 2 and 4, have been copied from dresses designed and made in Paris for Messrs. Jay and Son, of Regent-street.

Fig. 7. Toilette de soirée, in silk of a rich turquoise blue, trimmed with faille flounces of the same shade, upon which are superposed others of maize-coloured crepe. A broad bouillonnée of blue faille passes round the jupe above these flowers, being surmounted in its turn by other flounces of Brussels lace, which form a traine behind, being gathered up with alternate bows of blue and maize faille. A garland of convolvuli, flowers and leaves, falls from the waist behind over the front of the robe; a smaller one ornamenting the corsage, which is, moreover, trimmed with a berthe of Brussels lace. The hair is adorned with bows of ribbon and ostrich feathers.

### NEW BOOKS.

#### NEW ZEALAND SETTLERS' ADVENTURES.

The present age, with all its mechanical arts and uniform social institutions, has yet plenty of room for romance. Many wide ways are still open, within the British Empire, to exert the prowess of individual manhood. These ways lie apart from our naval and military services, our Abyssinian and Ashantee expeditions. There are peaceful courses of laborious and often perilous enterprise, in which many of our countrymen and contemporaries have bravely done their part. Explorers and settlers are two important classes of active men, continually in these days going out from Great Britain. The first go forth to traverse and survey, the second to occupy and cultivate, all the available waste lands of the globe. The task of exploring is performed by enthusiastic travellers. They become famous, in most cases deservedly, through the good offices of the Royal Geographical Society. The work of industrial colonisation is undertaken from less ambitious motives. But it is, at the outset, not less arduous, while it is certainly not less useful. It belongs to a few thousand young Englishmen of the middle class, mostly well born and well educated, who seek merely to lay the foundations of a modest private fortune. Mr. Stamer's entertaining book on *The Gentleman Emigrant* has lately afforded us a lively description of this class. But his point of view is that of a roving sportsman. The true emigrant class are thoroughly in earnest. They take the few hundred pounds which their fathers can spare for their establishment in the world. Or else, it is quite as likely, they start without any money after the cost of their cheap outfit and voyage. They have health to endure hardships, muscular strength for ordinary manual toil, and superior intelligence to perceive the opportunities before them. Above all, they have the spirit of English gentlemen, frankly taking the lead in circumstances of difficulty, keeping staunchly to each other as comrades or partners, and dealing fairly and kindly with their helpmates of humbler rank. They form little parties of two, or three, or four stout-hearted fellows, with their horses and their sheep or oxen, and with their bags of the simplest needful stores. They push far inland, many days' journey, across one or another kind of wilderness. Here they complete in detail the vague explorations or conjectural surveys of the travellers who came before them. They select a piece of land suitable for pastoral or agricultural business. It is granted to them, on lease or as a purchase, by the Colonial Government. These young men have to apply their labour and capital during the next four or five years to making a home and a beginning of substantial wealth for themselves on the spot they have chosen. After that period it is natural that the party should divide. One or two remain, while the others, with enlarged means and experience, go off to repeat the operation in a different place. The plot of wild and desolate country, where they were the first of civilised men to tread, has become a valuable estate. Their flocks and herds have multiplied. It is to be hoped that their account of sales has been so profitable as to put a good banker's balance at their disposal. This may or may not be the case, for seasons and markets are fickle. But these gentlemen will have done credit to the old country they came from, and to their families and friends in England, by the example of manly conduct. There is, we believe, no other European nation which sends out volunteers of this superior class to be the pioneer husbandmen and herdsmen of a new country. It is unlike the large German emigration, which consists of peasants and artisans. It seems to us a noble feature of British history. It is also a happy thought and deed for this generation, which has its substitute for the chivalry and the crusades of olden time. The results already achieved, making due allowance for gold-digging and other incidental attractions, amount to a wonderful transformation in distant spaces of the earth. North America, South Africa, Australia, and New Zealand contain by this time more English people than the whole United Kingdom. It is probable that their aggregate inhabitants will, at some future era, be reckoned not by tens but hundreds of millions. In the Australasian provinces, at this moment, the actual number of her Majesty's subjects does not come far short of those, in the American colonies, who owned allegiance to King George III. till just a hundred years ago. Those American colonists have since increased tenfold in the United States. But it is not of social and political results that we have now to speak. Nor do we think of the incalculable prospects of commerce with these new English worlds beyond the ocean. It is the spirit, the energy, the fortitude and industry, chiefly of English agricultural and pastoral settlers, that we are disposed to admire. They are, we rejoice to believe, moderately successful in the long run, and in the majority of cases. No success in the world has ever been more fairly earned.

These reflections are suggested by our reading of three or four unpretending little volumes, which relate the personal experiences of New Zealand colonists. In no remote province of the Empire have the courage and valour of Englishmen been more severely tried, in such individual efforts as we have noticed. The climate is rough, compared with that of any part of Australia or South Africa, and the obstacles to travel in the wilderness are considerably greater. Those gentlemen, too, by whom the New Zealand sheep-runs were originally stocked were seldom possessed of very large capital or supported by powerful associations. Many of them were young men fresh from English towns, or from our public schools and Universities, and knew nothing of the shepherd's, the grazier's, or the farmer's business. If they have, in general, managed to get on pretty well, it is because they are the men they are, and not by any special favour of nature or fortune.

We speak just now only of the so-called Middle Island, and the Province of Canterbury. The best Atlases, by-the-way, for example Black's, call it the South Island, not reckoning the small uninhabited islet, Stewart's, below its extreme southern point. This improvement, we observe, is adopted by S. W. Silver and Co.'s invaluable new *Handbook to Australia and New Zealand*. The island is 580 miles long, and from 150 miles to 200 miles broad, rather exceeding the North Island, in which Wellington and Auckland are situated. Its divisions are Nelson and Marlborough at one end, Otago at the other, and Canterbury in the centre or waist of the island. A massive range of snowy mountains, rising in Mount Cook to 13,200 ft., runs through its entire length from north-east to south-west. Vast glaciers and walls of rock defend the approach on each side. This unbroken barrier has a very marked effect on climate and vegetation, more especially in the central portion, the Province of Canterbury. The western shore, exposed to a moist wind, is covered with dense forests, while the broad plains on the eastern side have scarcely a tree. These Canterbury Plains, extending about 112 miles from north to south, and between thirty and fifty miles wide, slope gradually from the sea to an elevated terrace, 1500 ft. high, at the foot of the mountain range. They are intersected by many rivers, of which the largest, the Waimakariri, the Rakaia, the Ashburton, and the Rangitata, flow from the glaciers and snow-fields of the Alpine range behind. The upper courses of these streams, crossing the raised terrace-plain below the mountains, mark the pastoral district of Canterbury. Its elevation and

exposure, with the neighbourhood of the snowy Alps, and sometimes the effect of icebergs in the Antarctic Ocean, make the winter, though short, as sharp as that of North Britain. The summer is as genial as that of France. But the climate is one of the healthiest upon earth; and there is food for wool-bearing flocks, or in sheltered places for oxen. This province alone can now reckon three millions of sheep and nearly 100,000 cattle. Its population is about 50,000 souls, whose principal centres are Christchurch, the capital, near Port Lyttelton, and Timaru, in the southern district. The neighbouring province of Otago, with its capital, Dunedin, has made even more rapid progress; and these are undoubtedly the most flourishing parts of New Zealand. Both have been created from utter desolation within the last twenty-five years. The native Maories were only a few hundred. They have been humanely cared for in one or two villages under official superintendence. This is a very different story from that of the North Island.

The first volume of colonial reminiscences we shall notice bears the odd title, *Crusts: a Settler's Fare due South*, by Laurence J. Kennaway (Sampson Low, Marston, and Searle). One word in this title must, in the interest of geography, be objected to. New Zealand is as far as possible from being due south, lying as it does almost on the opposite meridian to that of Greenwich. This reminds us of Mr. G. A. Sala, when he published an account of his visit to St. Petersburg, calling it "A Journey Due North." There are some other venial faults to be found with Mr. Kennaway, before we begin to praise him. He arrived in New Zealand, a youth of eighteen, in September, 1851, and lived there till 1864, with the exception of eighteen months passed in England, part of 1857 and 1858. But he has spent the last ten years of his life in this country. He might therefore have unlearned by this time one or two queer tricks of the colonial humourists. These simple jests are puzzling and misleading to uninitiated readers here. They are not in general aware of the manner in which a little party of friends living together a hard and rather dull life in the bush, apart from the world, deprived of society, of public entertainments, of newspapers and books, and reduced to the most primitive style of costume and housekeeping, are sometimes apt to divert each other. Well-bred gentlemen make themselves a little innocent fun by affecting to be utterly ignorant of polite refinements; and good classical scholars, from the same jocular impulse, pretend that they have no grammar, or that they have forgotten how to spell. In this way they get a small amount of mutual amusement from one another's feigned blunders in the commonest rudiments of literary knowledge. But it was scarcely worth while for Mr. Kennaway to have carried this whimsical peculiarity of bush conversation into the opening pages of his book. "Look here," he says at the commencement, "I don't offer you English complete at all points. These hard crusts of recollection are but the rough notes I jotted down in wind-worried huts, or under the drift shelter of draywheels, after sharing the mutton, damper, and tea, and smoking the short pipe with my comrades, when we sat down in the evening of a toilsome day." In keeping with this disclaimer of a literary purpose, he now and then flings out in the queerest antics of incoherent prose and verse, wilfully breaking through the proprieties of sober authorship. "Tomfoolery" is not too harsh a verdict for such passages as that very nonsensical string of doggerel stanzas entitled "A Peculiar Dream." It ought never to have been printed, and certainly not in company with such really good verse and well-sustained, genuine humour as the discourse in hexameters upon the four elements, Earth, Air, Fire, and Water, under their New Zealand conditions. Mr. Kennaway, however, chooses to throw in a few handfuls of amiable trash, as in the supper-table talk of a certain club of scientific philosophers, to maintain the farce of pretending that he cannot write correctly. But whenever he comes upon a topic which really interests his mind, an incident or scene vividly present to the remembrance, or which touches his personal affections, he cannot help writing in a style that is truly excellent. The following is a description of his view from a mountain 9000 ft. high, in the centre of this country, which he and his two companions ascended in May, 1861. It is, we think, as fine a specimen of landscape-painting language as we have anywhere lately read:—

"I must say that the sight gained paid us with usury for the labour of gaining it.

"It was a fine bright day, with that clear New Zealand air which does not seem to check the sight, however great the distance the eye has to compass. To the east, the treacherous Pacific, like a great still blue lake, lay washing the coast for more than a hundred miles. Fifty miles south of us the river Waitaki, running swiftly for the sea, made a grey line across the flats; and for sixty miles further and beyond we could see rolling heaps of brown hills, edged at last by the clear blue of the mid-day sky. Northward we could look up the length of the island, and see every feature clearly for a hundred and twenty miles. The main plains of the island lay spread out like one great flat brown paddock, with the mountains and the sea for a ring-fence, and the straight-running rivers for inside boundaries. Every now and then, at points here and there on the two great beaches—which, divided by only one hill (that is, Banks' Peninsula), run unbroken for one hundred and thirty miles, and just on the line where the blue sea met the low brown land—we were able to catch little white rolls of foam breaking into sight and falling back, without a sound, into the sea again. We could trace distinctly all the rivers for a hundred miles to the north; and in their broad beds, here and there, a silver twinkle of water glistened against the sun.

"Westward, however, and immediately behind and around us, the country and the outlook were as opposed to all this as if we had opened our eyes upon another island. We lay—for we were too exhausted to stand—upon the highest peak of a great spur or branch of mountain which led, without break, up to the Mount Cook range itself. We could see old Mount Cook (only a church-tower lower than Mont Blanc) in the very heart of the Southern Alps, lifting his craggy storm-beaten head 13,000 ft. into the air—as it appeared, not ten miles from us—his steep glaciated sides sending back the sunlight with a dead white light, such as one sees shining from ground glass. I am quite hopeless of giving any idea of the frightful mass of mountainous chaos which lay between us and it, and for miles, as far as we could see, towards the western coast of the Middle Island. One feature, however, was common to all the confused sea of mountain-tops, winding, impassable gorges, and steep, dangerous-looking slopes of stone, on which we looked. Over each and all of them there lay the universal coating of split grey rock, uninterrupted and unbroken, save and except, here and there, by valleys of crisp snow. The whole impression conveyed by looking behind us at this westward desert was, without exaggeration, hideous in the extreme. It would be impossible to conceive a more life-forgotten place; a jumbled mass of mountain hurled into every chaotic shape and position, towering up into ragged crags, lined with snow, and sinking down into low, ghastly gorges, strewn with the ruins of great rocks which, since thousands of years, had been hurled from the heights above, crushing themselves to pieces as they fell."

The reader will, perhaps, agree with us that it is not the author of such a forcible description as this who ought to dis-



claim literary power. It is here quoted, however, not only as a sample of Mr. Kennaway's better style, but as a complete picture of the physical geography of Canterbury Province. Members of the London Alpine Club, as they have done all they can in Switzerland and the Tyrol, may take a six months' trip to New Zealand and back, to scramble over these amazing ridges and clefts of rock. For sheep-masters and wool-growers, like Mr. Kennaway and his two brothers, with their partner and another comrade, there was plenty of more necessary work. Two of the family resided usually at their home farm, on the banks of the Heathcote, close to the town of Christchurch and its port of Lyttelton. The other men, led by the author of this narrative, were engaged in forming stations, and in stocking and managing sheep-runs, at several different places successively, shifting their ground after a few seasons and going higher up into the mountain country. Their first station, from 1855 to 1859, was between the "forks" of the river Ashburton, or upon the banks of a tributary stream, the Harketer, sixty miles from Christchurch, with a piece of sub-alpine woodland, Alford Forest, at a moderate distance above. Another station was established at Burke's Pass, high in the mountain country, where the Ophi river descends eastward to the plains near Timaru. Behind this station extend the central uplands, with Lake Tekapo in the elevated Mackenzie plain, towards the base of Mount Cook, described in the passage we have quoted. The party whose adventures are here narrated were three or four years in the occupation of Burke's Pass. There was even then, far beyond them, on the shore of Lake Tekapo, a lonely hut inhabited by an elderly Scotchman and his wife. It is rather touching to hear of the little daily joke by which this faithful old pair kept up a fiction of social visiting. The old man would go out and come back to the hut with a formal salutation, "Good morning, Mrs. Hay!" to which the old lady gravely replied, "Good morning to you, Mr. Hay!" So they cheered one another in a wild and secluded abode, and saw no other company for months. Burke's Pass was lively compared with this, and its hospitality was often taxed by large travelling parties. An amusing story is told of the hosts' embarrassment when fifteen unexpected guests, in addition to ten previous inmates, were snowed up in the hut and shed, with a short supply of food. But the most trying permanent residence was at a third sheep-run, in the Bracken (or Clayton) Hills, a still higher and much bleaker situation, where Mr. Kennaway and two partners held 50,000 acres of pasturage. One of them, distinguished by the letter "C," whose courageous fidelity is abundantly praised, was left there in charge, through "a most extraordinary and intensely severe winter." His sufferings, which were very great, were most bravely endured till the other partners could be sent for to relieve him; but many of the sheep had died of starvation, being prevented by the deep snow, during many weeks of fierce weather, from moving on to fresh feed. It is satisfactory to be told that this good and faithful shepherd, who by many preceding services had won the brotherly affection of his comrades, has now a snug home of his own, with wife and children, in a more comfortable part of the country. This party were all Exeter men, or emigrants from Devon.

Mr. Kennaway has many anecdotes of personal hardships, especially from exposure to cold and wet, to drenching rain and driving wind, or to snow and frost, with scanty shelter, and sometimes, for many hours, with no food or fire. The worst cases of this nature were in the "prospecting" excursions to look out for new land suitable for a sheep-run. A blanket, stretched over a few crossed slanting sticks, was the poor substitute for a tent; the bed was a horse-cloth, and the saddle a pillow. Many nights of weather quite as bad as we ever get in England at any season were passed in this manner by Mr. Kennaway and his friends. The Canterbury plains seldom yield wood for a fire, and in a tempest of rain or snow it was out of the question. They used to awake on frosty mornings, and find the boots they had taken off frozen to the ground; their bread and meat as hard as stones. Tea, their only comforting beverage, could not always be procured. What is here called "bread" is really a mere cake of flour-paste baked on a frying-pan, and known in the colonies as "damper." The "meat" was invariably mutton, boiled in a large saucepan. It is carved with a pocket-knife, perhaps on a tin plate, and perhaps on none. Such is the daily fare of the bushman. He is very glad to get enough of it, with a dose of tobacco-smoke to help its digestion. The house which he builds for himself, of materials which he must fetch, with his store of fuel, perhaps several days' slow journey from the forest, is equally rude. It is a rough, wooden hut, with a chimney built of turf, a thatched roof or tarpaulin, and a window made of calico nailed across a square hole. The wool-shed and pens for the sheep, with a shelter for the horses, are close by. It is doubtful if either of the gentlemen dwelling here possesses two entire suits of clothes, but each of them may own his two or three shirts. Their ordinary work is to look after some thousands of sheep, counting them in the morning and at night, and keeping them within the unfenced bounds of an open run, which may cover many square miles. Flood and fire, in the summer, are not less to be guarded against than the winter storms. The rivers, suddenly swollen by melting snows above, fill their vast shingly beds in a few hours, and sometimes overflow. This could not well take place on the higher ground of Mr. Kennaway's station. But it is described by Lady Barker, in her interesting book, as having occurred on that of Mr. F. Napier Broome, her husband, by the Selwyn river. Fire is another great danger, in dry seasons, when the long, coarse native grass, and other vegetation, will catch any chance spark. Mr. Kennaway relates the disastrous burning of a hut, and the beating out a grass conflagration in a battle of twenty-four hours. The animated tone of his narrative, in all these parts where energetic action is described, carries us away with him. In the pig-hunting exploits among those herds of wild swine infesting the highland districts, there is something to interest the sportsman. This volume is illustrated by a dozen engravings, cleverly drawn from the author's truthful sketches, and by a very curious memory-map, which is a topographical caricature. In spite of Mr. Kennaway's weak and awkward jokes, he is an able and agreeable writer. He tells a story uncommonly well. His thorough veracity is beyond question, and the reader is charmed by his engaging spirit of frank good fellowship. We are grateful to him for this exhibition of the toil and the fare of up-country settlers in New Zealand. Some of them must be fine fellows. They deserve, at least, the admiring respect of their brothers, who dwell in the effeminate indolence of city life at home.

Captain Sartorius, it is stated, has been awarded the Victoria cross for his services during the Ashantee War. The Shermanbury Place estate, situated near Henfield, Sussex, comprising a mansion, with two manors, the advowson of Shermanbury and £463 ls. 5d., was offered to public competition on Thursday, at the auction mart, by Messrs. Driver, of Whitehall, and sold to Mr. Sampson Copestake, of Shermanbury, Sussex, for £30,050.—Leigh Park, in South Hants, the property of Mr. W. H. Stone, the late Liberal member for Portsmouth, has been purchased by Colonel Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, Bart.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

A S M, C D H, Q O C, L S V A L, D I C K T R A I N, W V D G, E L A N, and Others.—Problem No. 1599 cannot be solved by 1. Q takes R, if Black reply with 1. B to Q 5th.

T R E D U N N O R.—But why not 1. P takes Kt (ch)?

G H V.—The solution will not do. See the author's *modus operandi*.

H C J O H N S T O N.—Address T. Hampton, Esq., 20, King-street, St. James's.

W O W L E Y.—The second solution is correct.

A and B.—The proposed solution fails to the ground if Black play 1. K to K 8th.

J V.—There is no mate if Black play 1. R takes Kt.

P E M.—You are in error. If Black play 2. R to K 4th, and 3. B takes Kt, there is no mate next move.

A L I N C O L N S H I R E C L O D H O P P E R.—Problem No. 1600 cannot be solved as you propose if Black play B takes R.

S F R.—No such collection had ever been made or contemplated, we believe.

J A N E D.—Why not write to the editor of the magazine in question?

J E M F, J E W A T S O N, R J B, O W L E T, J H O W L E T T.—Problem No. 1600 cannot be solved as you propose.

J H D G.—We are sorry to say we have not room for your letter.

P A U L D E W I T T.—The problem is too easy.

V I C T O R G.—Accept our best thanks for the problem, which shall be examined. Can you send us copies of the others you refer to?

I S T.—Letters to be answered the same week should reach us, at the latest, by Tuesday.

J G C.—What was your proposed solution of No. 1598?

H S A C H M A N N.—Thanks for the problems, which shall receive our best attention.

P R O B L E M N O. 1593.—Additional correct solutions received from J S T, T r e d u n n o r, and S F R.

P R O B L E M N O. 1599.—Correct solutions received from A L i n c o l n s h i r e C l o d h o p p e r, C h a r l t o n, T u r n o o d, W o w l e y, B e n R h y d d i n g, S F R, J o a d R a a y, E m i l i e F M R h o d e s, J a n e D., I S T, H A N, B o s w o r t h, H. S c h l e u n e r, P o l y m e t i s, M. S c h a c h m a n n.

P R O B L E M N O. 1600.—Correct solutions received from L e V a l, D u m p l i n g, B a r r o w H e d g e s, A M, J G, V i c t o r G o r i a s, J K, E F N B a n k s, W A l r e y, I S T, C h a r l t o n T u r n o o d, J M C, J G C, P e c k a n i f f, M R h o d e s, S e y m o u r T, W o w l e y, A l i c e W a y, A L i n c o l n s h i r e C l o d h o p p e r, W F P a y n e, P o l y m e t i s, L a b o r O m n i a V i n c i, W e e M e e, I n a g h, S i n g l e t o n, B o s w o r t h, H S c h l e u n e r.

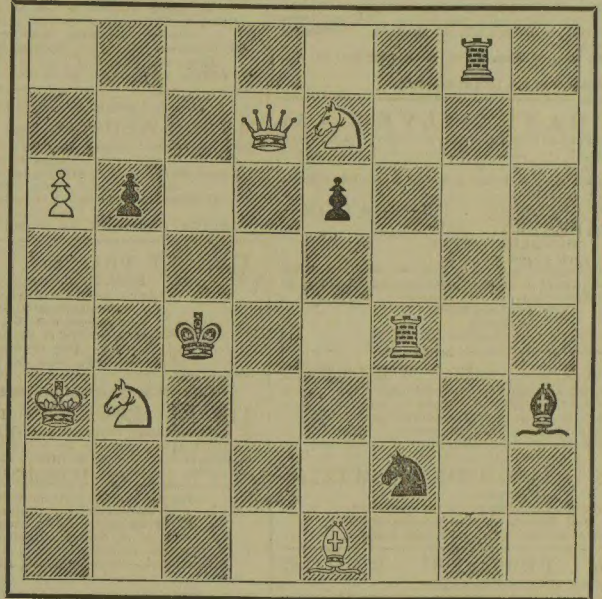
SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 1599.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. Q to R 8th	K to K sq*	3. Q, R, or Kt mates.	
2. Kt to Q B 5th	Anything		
*1.	K to Kt sq	3. Q to R 8th. Mate.	
2. R to K R 7th (ch)	K moves		

PROBLEM NO. 1601.

By A. CYRIL PEARSON.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS BY CORRESPONDENCE.

The following Game has just been played by correspondence between Mr. J. HALFORD, of the Birmingham Chess Club, and the Rev. T. H. ARCHBOLD, the winner of the second prize at the recent meeting of the Counties Chess Association.—(Scotch Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. A.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	14.	Q to Q Kt 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd		He has, seemingly, no better resource to avoid the fatal consequences of R to Q B 5th. If he play 14 P to Q Kt 3rd, White clearly wins a Pawn by 3. P to Q Kt 4th.
3. P to Q 4th	P takes P	15.	Q to Q R 3rd P to Q Kt 3rd
4. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th		This costs a Pawn; but it was, apparently, imperative to save the piece.
5. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16.	Q to Q B 3rd
6. P takes P			All these moves are admirably timed.
		17.	P to Q B 4th
			Foreseeing that he must ultimately lose a Pawn, Black resolves to realize his loss at once, and post his Bishop at Q B 2nd.
		17.	P takes P B to Q Kt 2nd
		18.	P to Q R 4th
			We now see the importance of playing the K R to Q B sq at White's fourteenth move.
		18.	Q to Q 2nd
			Better to have taken the Q B P with Queen; but, in any case, he must have been left with a Pawn behind, and a bad game.
		19.	P to Q Kt 4th B takes Kt
			Retiring the Knight obviously loses a piece.
		20.	Kt takes B
			Quite conclusive; but such is the strength of White's game that he might also have captured the Knight, and won—e.g.,
		20.	P takes Kt B to Q B 3rd
		21.	Q B P takes P B takes R P
		22.	P to Kt 7th Q R to Kt sq
		23.	P to K R 6th, and must win.
		20.	Kt to Q B 3rd
		21.	Q B P takes P Resigns.

CHESS IN NEW YORK.

Played at the Café International, New York, between Mr. McCUTCHEON and Mr. MASON.—(Giucco Piano.)

WHITE (Mr. McC.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. McC.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th		Unless we are greatly mistaken, B takes B would have won a piece—e.g.:
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	14.	B takes B
3. B to Q B 4th	B to Q B 4th	15.	Q to K R 5th P to K R 3rd
4. P to Q B 3rd	Kt to K B 3rd	16.	Q to K Kt 6th B to K Kt sq, &c.
5. P to Q 3rd		15.	Kt to K Kt 3rd P to K B 5th
		16.	P takes P P takes P
		17.	Q Kt to K 4th Q R to K sq
		18.	Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K 4th
		19.	Kt takes Kt Q takes Kt
		20.	Q R to K sq B takes Q R P
			This capture loses valuable time.
		21.	P to Q B 4th R to K 3rd
		22.	Q to K B 2nd Q to K R 4th
		23.	Q takes Q R P B to Q Kt 6th
		24.	Q takes Q Kt P B to B 7th
		25.	Q to Kt 4th R to Q sq
		26.	R takes K B P Q to K sq
		27.	Q to K B sq K to Kt 3rd
		28.	Kt to Q B 5th Q R to Q 3rd
		29.	Q to Q B 3rd Q to K 6th (ch)
		30.	K to R sq B takes Q P
		31.	R to B 7th Q to K Kt 4th
		32.	Kt takes B R takes Kt
		33.	Q takes R, and wins

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will and codicil, dated June 17, 1871, and April 13 last, of the Right Hon. William Richard, Earl Annesley, late of The Castle, Castletellan, in the county of Down, who died, on Aug. 9, at Cowes, were proved at Belfast on the 15th ult., by Priscilla Cecilia, Countess Annesley, the mother of the deceased, and William Armitage Moore, the executors, the aggregate value of the personal estate in England, Ireland, and Scotland being sworn under £35,000. The Irish probate was sealed at the principal registry, London, on the 3rd inst. The testator, among other legacies, bequeaths £1000 to his executors, to be distributed by them in charity; the residue of his personal estate he gives to his mother. All his real estate in Ireland he devises to the use of his brother Hugh for life, with remainder to his sons, according to seniority.

The confirmation under seal of the Commissariat of Edinburgh of the Right Hon. Marianne, Dowager Baroness Dunfermline, late of Colinton House, Edinburgh, who died Aug. 2 last, granted to the Hon. Mary Catherine Abercromby, the granddaughter and executrix, was sealed in London on the 13th inst. The personal effects in Scotland and England are under the value of £6000.

The will, dated Sept. 11, 1869, of the Hon. George Wentworth Fitzwilliam, late of Milton Park, near Peterborough, who died on March 4 last, was proved on the 14th inst., by Orlando John George Bridgeman Bridgeman-Simpson and the Hon. William Henry Fitzwilliam, the nephews, the executors, the personal estate, including leasehold, being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths to his wife, the Hon. Alice Louisa Fitzwilliam, certain furniture and pecuniary legacies, amounting together to £11,500; he also gives her his estate at Morborne, Huntingdonshire, for life, or so long as she shall continue his widow. Between his younger children he leaves £30,000 less one shilling. All his real estate he devises to the use of his eldest son, and the residue of his personal estate is left upon similar trusts. The testator desires his younger sons to be brought up and educated in such manner as will enable and befit them to make their own way in the world and to support themselves independently of any fortune they may derive under his will.

The will of Lieutenant-General the Right Honourable Sir Henry Knight Storks, G.C.B., deceased, late of the Albany, Piccadilly, has been proved in the principal registry of her Majesty's Court of Probate, by Sir Charles Lennox Wyke, K.C.B., her Majesty's Minister at Copenhagen, and Mr. Collyer-Bristow, of Bedford-row, London, the executors and trustees. The testator devised his real estate at Manchester, Salford, and elsewhere to the trustees, upon trust to pay annuities of considerable amount to his son, Henry Nizzoli Reeve Storks, and other persons, and subject thereto upon trusts by way of settlement for the benefit of his daughter, Sophia Henrietta Storks, and her issue; and he bequeathed his general personal estate to his executors, upon trust for the benefit of his daughter, subject to pecuniary legacies to the executors and others. The personal estate was sworn under £45,000.

The will, with one codicil, dated respectively Jan. 4, 1873, and Aug. 8 last, of Lieutenant-General Thomas Fergusson Flemyng, late of No. 9, Colville-gardens, Notting-hill, who died on Aug. 30, was proved, on the 12th inst., by Miss Emily Peirce Thomson, the sister; Miss Mary Elizabeth Tritton, the niece; and Mrs. Charlotte Flemyng, the widow, under £8000.

THE EXPLOSION AT REGENT'S PARK.

The adjourned inquest upon Charles Baxson, William Taylor, and Jonathan Holloway, who were killed by the recent gunpowder explosion on the Regent's Park Canal, was resumed on Monday, before Dr. Hardwicke. Scientific evidence was taken from Dr. Alfred Swaine Taylor, professor of chemistry, and Major Majendie, Government inspector. These gentlemen agreed in their opinions with Dr. Keates, of the Metropolitan Board of Works, that the explosion was caused by the vapour from benzoline coming into contact with fire on board the Tilbury. Major Majendie made some experiments before the Court to show how, in his opinion, the disaster was caused. Ultimately the jury returned a verdict to the effect that the three men were killed by the explosion, and that this was caused through the ignition of the vapour of the benzoline on board the Tilbury by the light or fire in the cabin of the barge. They added an opinion that the Canal Company were guilty of gross negligence in the matter, and that the existing laws are inadequate to secure public safety.

Various public bodies in the metropolis have formally expressed their opinion as to the necessity for more stringent legislation with respect to the storage and transport of gunpowder. The Metropolitan Board received various reports on the subject from its fire brigade committee, its solicitor, and Captain Shaw. After lengthy discussion they were all adopted, and will be communicated to the Home Office, which, however, has taken action in its own behalf. Mr. Cross has caused a circular to be addressed to all the canal companies, inclosing an abstract of the provisions of the Gunpowder Act of 1860 relating to the transport of gunpowder in barges, and requesting them to bring such provisions to the knowledge of their employees. The Clerkenwell Vestry has adopted a memorial to the Home Office urging the necessity of restrictive legislation. A report from a special committee appointed to inquire into the alleged storage of gunpowder and other explosive substances in the parish of Paddington was presented, on Tuesday, at a numerously-attended meeting of the vestry of that district. It was resolved that, as further legislation in the keeping and carriage of gunpowder was necessary, a deputation should wait upon the Home Secretary, and urge the Government to take immediate steps for the protection of the public.

We are requested to state that back numbers of the *Illustrated London News* would be very acceptable for distribution amongst bargemen and their families. They may be sent to the "Missions to Seamen" Office, 11, Buckingham-street, Strand, W.C. This society employs Scripture-readers on some of the canals and rivers, who report a great desire amongst this isolated and neglected portion of the population for pictorial periodicals.

The Local Government Board has issued a circular to the rural sanitary authorities directing their attention to the Sanitary Law Amendment Act of 1874 and explaining its multifarious provisions. It specially elucidates the modifications which the new law makes on the Public Health Act of 1872.

There has been completed at Stratton, near Micheldever, the Hampshire seat of Lord Northbrook, Viceroy of India, a handsome clock tower, in memory of his Lordship's son, who was lost in the ill-fated ironclad Captain. The tower has been erected by subscriptions of the neighbours and friends of the Viceroy, whose son, at the time of his death, was serving as a Midshipman. A photograph of the tower and an illuminated scroll, setting forth its object and design, have been forwarded to Lord Northbrook.



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